

STEAM GENERATOR AUXILIARIES

Sl.No	Area	Sub Area	Time of training from date of award	Batch size	Class Room training			Training at Manufacturer works			Training at Operating Plants			Total no. of days
					Content of traning	Location of training	No of days	Content of traning	Location of training	No of days	Content of traning	Location of training	No of days	
		Pyrometer		2	(iii) (a) Acoustic Pyrometer: Principle of operation (b) Location (c) Details of software & methods of modification/ customization	Acoustic Pyrometer vendor's work	1				Operational feedback	Operating plants in any country including India where same make/ model of Acoustic Pyrometer is in operation.	1	4
4.6	C&I	Electric Power Supply System	22 months	2	System architecture and Component details	Electric power supply system vendor's work	2	Manufacturing/ assebling & testing procedures	Electric power supply system vendor's work	0.5				5
C&I TOTAL Mandays		148					94			29			25	148
5.0	Steam Generator & Auxiliaries (Quality Assurance)													
5.1	Quality Assurance & Inspection- QA System & Programme	QA System Procedure, Plant Standard	12 months	2	a) Integrated QAManagement System for enhanced reliability of equipments. b) QA system in design, procurement, manufacturing, installation and operation of equipments/ systems. c) QA System for developing and establishing new processes and vendors. d) System of structured documentation of Engg. and test records.	Manufacturer's work	5	1. Appreciation of implementation of QA programmes in various manufacturing, asembly and testing activities. 2. Appreciation of developmental activities for new processes and vendors. 3. System of prequalification of special processes.	Manufacturer's works where the equipment of the subject project is being manufactured.	3	1. operating feedbacks 2. Co-relation of reliability and performance of the equipment with implementation of QA system. 3. Appreciation of the use of structured Engg./ QA documentation during operational phase of plant and during RLA studies of plant.	Operating plants in any country includinh india where same make and similar capacity boilers are under operation.	1	18
5.2	Quality Assurance	SG & Auxiliaries	12 months	5	a) General Design, equipment, system and parameter famlarisation of supplied boiler	PMI	3							15
5.3	Quality Assurance	SG & Auxiliaries (Mechanical)	12 months	4	Pressure parts (Water wall panels, superheaters, Reheaters, headers, economiser, power cycle piping etc.) & Auxiliaries (Fans, Pulversier, APH, Soot blowers, Gates & Dampers, Feeder, SGWC pump etc.) Main design aspect including material of construction and applicable codes/ standards, manufacturing processes, machinery involved, various welding process involved, testing and inspection etc.	Manufacturer's work	3	1. Manufacturing, testing and inspection at various stages of Boiler Pressure parts and Auxiliaries 2. Shop level exposure to these processes with understanding of applicable code/ standard/ parameters involved in manufacturing of main pressure parts and auxiliaries. 3. Various testing and inspection activity in shop for above components.	Manufacturer's works where the equipment of the subject project is being manufactured.	4				28

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					Content of traning	Location of training	No of days	Content of traning	Location of training	No of days	Content of traning	Location of training	No of days	
5.4	Quality Assurance	SG & Auxiliaries: Control & instrumentation: Material, construction, Manufacturing, assembly, testing wrt QA aspects, quality procedure and QA system & I	12 months	1	1. Familiarisation with control system and instrumentation. 2. QA system for manufacturing of reliable components.	Manufacturer's work	2	1. Manufacturing activities for critical instruments/ items. 2. Implementation of testing programme to ensure reliability.	Manufacturer's works where the equipment of the subject project is being manufactured.	2	Feedback on performance of C&I system	Operating plants in any country includinh india where same make and similar capacity boilers are under operation.	1	5
QA TOTAL Mandays		66					39			24			3	66

SUMMARY

1.0	Steam Generator & Auxiliaries (Mechanical) TOTAL Mandays	173
2.0	Power Cycle Piping TOTAL Mandays	48
3.0	Electrical TOTAL Mandays	45
4.0	C&I TOTAL Mandays	148
5.0	QA TOTAL Mandays	66
GRAND TOTAL MANDAYS OF TRAINING FOR STEAM GENERATOR & AUXILIARIES		480
GRAND TOTAL MANMONTHS OF TRAINING FOR STEAM GENERATOR & AUXILIARIES		16.0

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS				ANNEXURE-VIII
PRODUCT	AREAS OF TRAINING REQUIREMENT				
	PRODUCT DESIGN	Plant Visit	Visit to Manufacturer's Work	Operation & Maintenance of Plant	
TURBINE GENERATOR AND ITS INTEGRAL AUXILIARIES	Turbine cycle optimization and turbine performance in off design condition. Rotor design and strength calculation Rotor dynamic behavior studies wrt natural frequency, critical speed, vibration etc. Blade profile/root design and blade strength design, blade vibration analysis Casing & diaphragm design Labyrinth seal selection & design for different turbine configurations Selection of turbine type (i.e. Tandem vs cross compounding, separate HP/IP vs combined HP/IP, material of construction etc.) Design principle for Up rating/down rating of existing design/ modules for the	Familiarization of power plants of various makes of turbines for super critical units Collection of data for analysis of availability of turbines Comparative studies for integral systems of turbine O&M history/problems related to turbine Failure analysis	Manufacturing processes of turbine Assembly of turbine Testing of turbines Product development in process Future plan for technology induction R&D work in progress		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2		GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-VIII	PAGE 92 OF 111	

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-VIII			
PRODUCT	AREAS OF TRAINING REQUIREMENT			
	PRODUCT DESIGN	Plant Visit	Visit to Manufacturer's Work	Operation & Maintenance of Plant
	specific project. of bearings, load calculation on bearings, bearing oil flow calculation Selection, design and control principle for Turbine governing system Performance calculation Steam path audit Layout principle of various equipment's of TG and its integral system Latest technological advancements			
MANDAYS Boiler Feed Pumps	45 Techno-economic studies for Selection of BFP Configuration and its drive Criteria for selection of boiler Feed Pump parameters Rotor design, strength calculation and rotor dynamic behavior studies wrt critical speed, vibration etc	10 Familiarization of power plants of various makes of feed pumps for super critical units Data collection of BFP parameters and configuration Collection of data for analysis of availability of BFP	10 Manufacturing process of various components of BFP Assembly of BFP Testing, capabilities of BFP at works wrt performance, NPSH, dry run, visual cavitation, axial thrust measurement	
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2		GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-VIII PAGE 93 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	ANNEXURE-VIII			
PRODUCT	AREAS OF TRAINING REQUIREMENT			
	PRODUCT DESIGN	Plant Visit	Visit to Manufacturer's Work	Operation & Maintenance of Plant
	Impeller design and its hydraulic behavior Role of critical parameters such as NPSH(R), Suction specific speed, running clearances, speed etc. in design of feed pumps Material selection of BFP components Guiding factors for selection of BFP seals Computation of axial thrust under various flows Performance calculation Transient analysis in pump suction piping wrt NPSH margin Latest technological trends in BFP design	O&M history/problems related to BFP Comparative studies for various types of BFP& its features	Product development in process Future plan for technology induction R&D work in progress	
MANDAYS	20	5	10	
Condenser	Selection of condenser type and its optimization wrt temp rise across condenser, pressure drop in condenser, surface area etc.	Comparative studies of salient features	Manufacturing process of various components of condenser Assembly	
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-VIII	PAGE 94 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	ANNEXURE-VIII			
PRODUCT	AREAS OF TRAINING REQUIREMENT			
	PRODUCT DESIGN	Plant Visit	Visit to Manufacturer's Work	Operation & Maintenance of Plant
	Techno economic studies for Selection of condenser tube material and other parts depending on water quality Condenser support selection & design Sizing of condenser w.r.t. super critical units Latest technological trends in condenser arrangement and design Condenser vacuum system design	Collection of data for analysis of availability of Condenser O&M history/problems related to condenser	Testing capability at works Product development in process Future plan for technology induction R&D work in progress	
MANDAYS	10	5	5	
Feed Regenerative Equipment's	Thermal and mechanical design calculation of heaters Basis of selecting horizontal/vertical heaters Selection of TTD and DCAs for various heaters, and their effect on turbine heat rate Configuration of HP heaters (2x50% v/s100% capacity) Sizing criteria for De-aerator/Heaters Selection of tube & tube sheet material of heaters	Comparative studies of salient features Analysis of data O&M history/problems related to heaters	Manufacturing process of various components of heaters Assembly Testing capability at works Product development in process Future plan for technology induction R&D work in progress	
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-VIII	PAGE 95 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	ANNEXURE-VIII			
PRODUCT	AREAS OF TRAINING REQUIREMENT			
	PRODUCT DESIGN	Plant Visit	Visit to Manufacturer's Work	Operation & Maintenance of Plant
MANDAYS	Latest technological trends in heaters design 15	10	10	
3-dimensional CFD modeling	CFD model development and validation of design data for steam turbine, BFP, CEP, condenser, heaters etc.			
MANDAYS	20			
CONTROL & INSTRUMENTATION DDCMIS*-Man Machine Interface Hardware & Operating System	Hardware & Software organization of the system Basis of selection of H/W memory sizing Operating system features, interface with other system, openness & interoperability Upgradability System testing features Trouble shooting and fault analysis	Operational feedback		
MANDAYS	15	5		
DDCMIS*-Man Machine Interface System Engineering & Application Software	Specific system customization Various system modules & interface with OS Database organization & development	Operation feedback		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-VIII	PAGE 96 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	ANNEXURE-VIII			
PRODUCT	AREAS OF TRAINING REQUIREMENT			
	PRODUCT DESIGN	Plant Visit	Visit to Manufacturer's Work	Operation & Maintenance of Plant
	Development of mimics Other application like calculations, logs historical storage functionalities & use Trouble shooting and fault analysis			
MANDAYS	30	5		
DDCMIS* - Control System Hardware	Basic design features for system & its modules System capabilities & system design techniques Communication with MMI & other system	Operation feedback	Manufacturing processes special attention to handling of the modules Maintenance facilities	
MANDAYS	15	3	10	
DDCMIS*- Control system Application Software	Database structure Organisation & interface between application program & database Application for implementation of Control functions Study of standard algorithms & development of new algorithms Trouble shooting and fault analysis	Operation feedback	System integration & System capabilities testing	
MANDAYS	8	2	4	
DDCMIS* - DDCMIS- Control Strategies for TG System:	P&ID and process/System Descriptions of Governing System, Protection System, Automatic Turbine Testing, Oil System, Evacuation System & Generator Auxiliaries, Turbine stress Computation	Yes	Yes	
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2		GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-VIII
				PAGE 97 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	ANNEXURE-VIII			
PRODUCT	AREAS OF TRAINING REQUIREMENT			
	PRODUCT DESIGN	Plant Visit	Visit to Manufacturer's Work	Operation & Maintenance of Plant
Process Concepts of Main TG Integral Systems	System, Gland seals, Turbine Start up and Shut-down process, Hot ,cold and Warm modes of Turbine start up etc.			
DDCMIS* DDCMIS- Control Strategies for TG System: Control Strategies	- Measurement System-Redundancy in Measurement for OLCS/CLCS and Protection system. Function Blocks: Introduction and explanation of TG process specific Function block as being implemented in offered Control system. Open Loop Control strategies for ATRS, including turbine Run/Up Shutdown, Auto Synch, Oil System Automation concept, Auto Changer over philosophies, Condenser evacuation system, ATT and Generator Auxiliaries. Close Loop Control strategy-EHTC, Seal/Leak steam Controls, Interfacing of unit Controls Protection-Fail Safe philosophy implementation in turbine protection.	Yes	Yes	
DDCMIS- Control Strategies for TG System: Process Concepts of HP/LP BP Systems	P&ID and process/System Descriptions of HP/LP BP System, Protection System, Oil System, HPBP operations under various modes like start up, Shutdown, Load throw off etc.	Yes	Yes	
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-VIII	PAGE 98 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	ANNEXURE-VIII			
PRODUCT	AREAS OF TRAINING REQUIREMENT			
	PRODUCT DESIGN	Plant Visit	Visit to Manufacturer's Work	Operation & Maintenance of Plant
DDCMIS-Control Strategies for TG System: HP/LP BP Systems Control Strategies	Measurement System-Redundancy in Measurement for OLCS/CLCS and Protection system. Function Blocks:- Introduction and explanation of HP/LP process specific Function block as being implemented in offered Control system. Open Loop Control strategies for HPBP operation during various modes of plant operation like Start Up/Shut down and Load Throw Off etc. Close Loop Control strategy- Applicable Control Loops like HP/LP BP Press Control/Position Control, LP BP Spray Controls etc. Interfacing o unit Controls etc. Protection-Fail Safe philosophy implementation in HP/LP BP system	Yes	Yes	
DDCMIS-Control Strategies for TG System: Process Concepts of BFP Drive Turbine/ BFP Systems	P&ID and process/System Descriptions of Drive Turbine Governing System, Protection System, Oil System, Turbine Start up and Shut-down process, Hot, cold and Warm modes of Turbine start up etc.	Yes	Yes	
DDCMIS-Control Strategies for TG System:	Measurement System-Redundancy in Measurement for OLCS/CLCS and Protection system.	Yes	Yes	
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-VIII	PAGE 99 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	ANNEXURE-VIII			
PRODUCT	AREAS OF TRAINING REQUIREMENT			
	PRODUCT DESIGN	Plant Visit	Visit to Manufacturer's Work	Operation & Maintenance of Plant
BFP Drive Turbine/ BFP Systems Control Strategies	Function Blocks:- Introduction and explanation of BFP Drive Turbine process specific Function block as being implemented in offered Control system. Open Loop Control strategies for Drive Turbine Start UP/Shutdown, Oil System Automation concept, Auto Changer over philosophies. Close Loop Control strategy-EHTC, Seal/Leak steam Controls, Interfacing of unit Controls Protection-Fail Safe philosophy implementation in Drive turbine protection.			
MANDAYS	24	5	4	
DDCMIS-operator	Use of the system at work + at Site			
MANDAYS	4			
Turbo supervisory system : Measurement Concepts	Discussions on various measurement points, Types, Ranges and locations for the offered Turbine	Yes	Yes	
Turbo supervisory system : System Concepts	System implementation of sensors, Monitors, Drivers, Cabling, earthing shielding and grounding, Buffered signals, Technical aspects of sensor selection, Sensor specifications, filter setting, Configuration settings for displacement, Velocity ,acceleration, key phasor and other types of sensors. Diagnostics and	Yes	Yes	
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CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	ANNEXURE-VIII			
PRODUCT	AREAS OF TRAINING REQUIREMENT			
	PRODUCT DESIGN	Plant Visit	Visit to Manufacturer's Work	Operation & Maintenance of Plant
	trouble shooting features of Sensors, Drivers and Monitors.			
Turbo supervisory system : Analysis Software	1)System Setup-Hardware and Software 2)Case Studies showing utilization of various data displays e.g Bode Plot, Polar Plot, Waterfall Plot, Orbit & Waterfall Plot etc. 3)Tools and methods of finding Machinery faults like oil whirl, Oil whip, Mis-alignment etc	Yes	Yes	
MANDAYS	8	2	2	
Wherever "DDCMIS" is indicated, it will mean TG C&I part of DDCMIS, which is in Contractor's Scope				
(ELECTRICAL) GENERATOR	(a) Design aspects of the following areas - Insulation system - Cooling medium & arrangement - Winding & core support systems b) Design aspects associated auxiliary systems	- Operational feed back - Familiarisation with different sub-systems	(a) Manufacturing process for - Core - Winding bars - Assembly (b) Testing facilities	
MANDAYS	30	15	15	
Generator Excitation system including AVR.	Design features of various sub- System Exciter PMG Transformer Controllers & different limiters etc.	- Operational feed back - Familiarisation with various equipment functioning at reference plants	Manufacturing process & testing facilities for various equipment of excitation system	
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-VIII	PAGE 101 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	ANNEXURE-VIII			
PRODUCT	AREAS OF TRAINING REQUIREMENT			
	PRODUCT DESIGN	Plant Visit	Visit to Manufacturer's Work	Operation & Maintenance of Plant
	PSS & associated system studies	functioning at referplants		
MANDAYS	30	15	15	
Integral Actuators	a) Basic design philosophy of integral actuator b) Design aspects of wiring diagram c) Type and range of application of integral actuators d) Operation and selection of integral actuator to various type of loads Methods of fault diagnose system.		Manufacturing process & testing facilities for various equipment of actuators	
MANDAYS	2	1	1	
MDBFP motor	Design criteria for the stator core and winding rotor core and winding, insulation systems and cooling arrangement. Study of forces and vibration. Diagnostic and testing of large Electrical machines	Operational Feedback	Manufacturing process and testing facilities.	
MANDAYS	14	4	10	
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-VIII	PAGE 102 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC
	ANNEXURE-IX			
	Area	Topics	MANDAYS	
	DDCMIS-Man Machine Interface - Hardware & Operating System	- Hardware & Software organization of the system - Basis of selection of H/W memory sizing - Operating system features, interface with other system, openness & inter-operability - Upgradeability - System testing features	20	
		Trouble shooting and fault analysis.		
	DDCMIS-Man Machine Interface System Engineering & Application Software	- Specific system customisation - Various system modules & interface with OS - Database organisation & development - Development of mimics - Other application like calculations, logs historical storage functionalities & use - Trouble shooting and fault analysis.	40	
	DDCMIS - Control System Hardware and Control system Application Software	- Basic design features for system & its modules - Manufacturing processes with special attention to handling of the modules Maintenance facilities	50	
		- System capabilities & system design techniques - System integration & System capabilities testing		
Communication with MMI & other system				
	Database structure Organisation & inter- face between application program & database			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-IX	PAGE 103 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS एनटीपीसी NTPC		
		- Application for implementation of Control functions - Study of standard algorithms & development of new algorithms	
		Trouble shooting and fault analysis.	
	DDCMIS-Operator Training	Use of the system at Works + at Site	20 + 100
	DDCMIS-Specialized Network security training	To be finalized during detailed engineering.	15
	UPS system	- Theory & design features Manufacturing/assembly process - Testing methodology	5
		Trouble shooting and fault analysis.	
	24 V DC system	- Theory & design features Manufacturing/assembly process - Testing methodology - Trouble shooting and fault analysis.	5
	SWAS	- Theory & design features - Trouble shooting and fault analysis	5
	PA System	- Theory & design features - Trouble shooting and fault analysis	4
	CCTV System	- Theory & design features - Trouble shooting and fault analysis	4
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-IX PAGE 104 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC
	QA SYSTEM & PROGRAMME	- Integrated QA Management system for enhanced reliability of equipments. - QA system in design, procurement, manufacturing, installation and operation of the equipments/ systems. - QA system for developing and establishing new processes and vendors. - System of structured documentation of Engg and test records. - Appreciation of implementation of QA Programme in various manufacturing, assembly and testing activities. - Appreciation of develop-mental activities for new processes and vendors. - System of pre-qualification of special processes.	10	
	Controls & Instruments	- Familiarization with control system and instrumentation - QA System for manufacture of reliable components. Manufacturing activities for critical instruments/items. - Implementation of testing programme to ensure reliability.	10	
	Note	One week shall constitute of five (5) man days.		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-IX	PAGE 105 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	ANNEXURE-X			
PRODUCT	AREAS OF TRAINING REQUIREMENT			
	PRODUCT DESIGN	Plant Visit	Visit to Manufacturer's Work	Operation & Maintenance of Plant
GIS			Training on GIS equipments including system description basic design and engineering. Quality assurance concepts and Erection and operational aspects for the offered equipments. Concepts and operational aspects for the offered equipments	Training on Operation, Maintenance,, site testing & troubleshooting of GIS.
MANDAYS			40	30
Substation Automation System				Training for site personnel for operation, maintenance & troubleshooting of total system for 5 working days at NTPC site.
MV and LT Switchgear : Numerical relays & Switchgear SCADA system	Numerical relay engineering and associated training for relay software and O&M SCADA system design, engineering and associated training for SCADA and O&M			
MANDAYS	60 (Total) inclusive of visit to manufacturer's site)			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.: CS-9585-001-2		GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-X
				PAGE 106 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC						
	ANNEXURE - XI									
	<table><tr><th>Area</th><th>Topics</th><th>MANDAYS</th></tr><tr><td>UF Membranes</td><td> Product design - Basic design features - Theory & principle of operation - Latest technological trends in Ultrafiltration membranes and design Plant Visit - Operational feedback - O&M history/problems related to UF membranes Visit to Manufacturer's Work - Manufacturing process of UF membranes and equipments - Testing facilities Operation & Maintenance of Plant - Trouble shooting and fault analysis - Familiarization of special maintenance techniques - Special tool and tackles familiarization </td><td>7</td></tr></table>	Area	Topics	MANDAYS	UF Membranes	Product design - Basic design features - Theory & principle of operation - Latest technological trends in Ultrafiltration membranes and design Plant Visit - Operational feedback - O&M history/problems related to UF membranes Visit to Manufacturer's Work - Manufacturing process of UF membranes and equipments - Testing facilities Operation & Maintenance of Plant - Trouble shooting and fault analysis - Familiarization of special maintenance techniques - Special tool and tackles familiarization	7			
Area	Topics	MANDAYS								
UF Membranes	Product design - Basic design features - Theory & principle of operation - Latest technological trends in Ultrafiltration membranes and design Plant Visit - Operational feedback - O&M history/problems related to UF membranes Visit to Manufacturer's Work - Manufacturing process of UF membranes and equipments - Testing facilities Operation & Maintenance of Plant - Trouble shooting and fault analysis - Familiarization of special maintenance techniques - Special tool and tackles familiarization	7								
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-XI	PAGE 107 OF 111						

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC
	RO membranes	Product design - Basic design features - Theory & principle of operation - Latest technological trends in RO membranes and design Plant Visit - Operational feedback - O&M history/problems related to RO membranes Visit to Manufacturer's Work - Manufacturing process of RO membranes and equipments - Testing facilities Operation & Maintenance of Plant - Trouble shooting and fault analysis - Familiarization of special maintenance techniques - Special tool and tackles familiarization	7	
	Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)	System Design - Plant water optimization and Scheme to achieve the ZLD - Basic design features - Latest technological trends for ZLD in Thermal Power Plant Plant Visit - Operational feedback	5	
	Note	One week shall constitute of five (5) man days.		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-XI	PAGE 108 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC									
	Annexure-XII												
	TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR SIMULATOR In addition to the other stipulations in the bidding documents regarding training of Employer's personnel, the following shall also be covered: (i) The scope of service under training of Employer's Engineers shall necessarily include, training in the areas of: (a) Design, engineering and Quality Assurance. (b) Operation & maintenance. Arrangement for the trainees to get trained at the Works of the Contractor's, Works of their sub-vendors and at the plants of similar type and comparable size, operating elsewhere shall be made by the Contractor. (ii) The training shall enable the O&M personnel to individually take responsibility of operating & maintaining the respective systems to ensure sustained guaranteed performance of the equipment and availability of the systems offered. The design & engineering personnel of the Employer shall be familiarized with the design philosophy adopted & practices followed by the Contractor or Sub-Contractor's Engineers for design engineering and shall be given special training in the shops, where the equipment will be manufactured and/or in their collaborator's works and where possible, in any other plant where equipment manufactured by the Contractor or his collaborator is under installation operation, or testing to enable these personnel to become familiar with the equipment being furnished by the Contractor. The training requirements of Employer's Engineering and O&M personnel are as below: <table><tr><th>Area</th><th>Topics</th><th>MANDAYS</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">Simulator & Human Machine Interface – Hardware and Operating System</td><td> • Hardware & software organization of the system </td><td rowspan="4">90</td></tr><tr><td> • Basis of selection of HW memory sizing </td></tr><tr><td> • Operating system features, interface with other system, openness & inter operability & upgradability System Testing features </td></tr><tr><td> • Trouble shooting & Fault Analysis </td></tr></table>				Area	Topics	MANDAYS	Simulator & Human Machine Interface – Hardware and Operating System	• Hardware & software organization of the system	90	• Basis of selection of HW memory sizing	• Operating system features, interface with other system, openness & inter operability & upgradability System Testing features	• Trouble shooting & Fault Analysis
Area	Topics	MANDAYS											
Simulator & Human Machine Interface – Hardware and Operating System	• Hardware & software organization of the system	90											
	• Basis of selection of HW memory sizing												
	• Operating system features, interface with other system, openness & inter operability & upgradability System Testing features												
	• Trouble shooting & Fault Analysis												
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-XII	PAGE 109 OF 111										

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC
	Simulator System Engineering (Simulator Kernel and Interface) & Application Software (Process and C&I Modelling)	• Overview of Simulator • Starting up and Shutting down of the simulator • Details of Simulator hardware & software • Interaction between Simulator Models and controls & Instructor Station operations • Manipulation of Simulator parameters and data.	150	
		• Details of Plant Modelling & C&I Modelling simulation software		
		• Details of Simulator and DCS interface		
		• Backup and Restore procedures		
		• Details of I/O system		
		• Fault finding of simulator hardware & Software diagnostic procedures		
		• Simulator maintenance procedures		
	Human Machine Interface System Engineering & Application Software	• Specific system customisation	90	
		• Various system modules & interface with OS		
		• Database organisation & development • Development of mimics • Other application like calculations, logs historical storage functionalities & use		
		• Trouble shooting and fault analysis.		
	Instructor Training	Use of the system including • Interaction between Simulator Models and controls • Instructor Station operations	150	
		• Communication with MMI & other system		
• Database structure Organisation & inter-face between application program & database				
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-XII	PAGE 110 OF 111

CLAUSE NO.	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC
		• Application for implementation of Control functions • Study of standard algorithms & development of new algorithms		
		• Trouble shooting and fault analysis.		
	UPS system	• Theory & design features manufacturing/assembly process • Testing methodology		10
		• Trouble shooting and fault analysis.		
	Note	Note One week shall constitute of five (5) man days.		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-C BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS ANNEXURE-XII	PAGE 111 OF 111

e-Learning Package:

e-learning packages shall be supplied for the equipment / system for the following Steam Turbine Generator & auxiliaries and Steam Generator & auxiliaries along with associated electrical and C&I system.

Steam Turbine Generator & Auxiliaries

Steam Turbine including stop valves, control valves, overload valves and cross over piping. Steam Turbine Auxiliary Systems including Quick Closing and Ordinary NRVs, Turbine gland sealing system, Lubricating oil system and its purification system, Centralised oil storage and its purification system, Control fluid and its purification system, governing and protection system, exhaust hood spray cooling system, drainage and vent system, turbine preservation system, HP/LP Bypass system.

Generator and Auxiliary System including Generator, complete hydrogen cooling, carbon dioxide and nitrogen gas systems as applicable, complete seal oil system, complete water cooling system where applicable and complete excitation system.

Condensing Plant including Condenser, Condenser air evacuation system and Condenser on load tube cleaning system as applicable.

Drip Pump along with all accessories as applicable, Condensate Extraction Pumps along with all accessories, Deaerator level Control Station, Feed Water Heating Plant including Drain Cooler, low pressure heaters, deaerator and feed storage tank, high pressure heaters and associated accessories, Boiler Feed Pumps along with all accessories, Drive Turbine for Boiler Feed Pump along with all accessories, Feed regulating station, Make up system to Condenser, Gland Steam Condenser Recirculation System, Turbine Hall EOT Cranes and EOT Crane for Boiler Feed Pump as applicable.

Steam Generator & Auxiliaries

Furnace/evaporator, separator & drain collection vessel, superheater, reheater, economiser, startup recirculation & drain system, desuperheating spray system, safety valves, soot blowing system, draft plant including FD & ID fans, PA fan, air preheaters, SCAPH, coal preparation and firing system including raw coal feeder and pulverisers, coal burners, fuel oil system and oil burners, Electrostatic precipitator, NOx control system and Flue gas desulphurisation system, Aux. PRDS system.

These packages shall be installed on the Learning Management Server (LMS) of Power Management Institute (PMI) , NTPC located at Noida . The Engineer- In-Charge (EIC) for the e-learning modules shall be from PMI.

1. The objective of the e-Learning package consisting of courses for erection, commissioning, operation and maintenance of equipment / system as specified above is to facilitate the employees to have first hand information / requirement with respect to above activities for the supplied equipment / system .
2. The bidder shall submit e-learning courses each for erection, commissioning, operation and maintenance of each of the equipment / system supplied as above.
 - a. The erection course(s) should include instructions on pre-checks, prerequisites, erection strategy, erection procedure etc.
 - b. The commissioning course(s) should include instructions on pre-commissioning, commissioning, initial operation etc.
 - c. The operation course(s) should include instructions on the permissive, interlocks, physical check ups, start up, shutdown and protections etc.
 - d. The maintenance course(s) should include instructions on predictive, preventive, breakdown and overhauling.

Depth of coverage of above courses shall be as specified for “**Instruction Manuals**” in General Technical Requirement Part-C, Section-VI of technical specification. A literature on caution / safety while handling equipment / system for the above modules shall follow the description of the said equipment /system.

3. The e-Learning packages on equipment / system shall be installed by the vendor and shall be successfully test run in the presence of EIC or representative before acceptance by NTPC. The vendor will also give the master copy in form of Flash Drive/CD/DVD. The respective module for erection & commissioning shall be delivered and successfully test run at least three months before the scheduled start of the corresponding activity at site. The respective module for operation & maintenance shall be delivered and successfully test run at least three months before scheduled first synchronization of first unit.

4. e-Learning course broad requirements:

- a.** The courses shall be web based and mobile based Application type. It shall run on all possible versions of web browser like Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Firefox etc. on Laptop/Desktop and shall be Smartphone/Tablet/Mobile responsive. The Mobile responsive courses shall run on Android, Windows Mobile, Blackberry, iOS etc.
- b.** The courses shall support liquid/fluid page layout so that the entire screen gets adjusted to PC, Laptop, Smartphone/Mobile, Tablet and any other display devices.
- c.** Course content text shall be in English language and be associated with a voiceover in English language with Indian accent.
- d.** Courses shall be SCORM (Sharable Content Object Reference Model) compliant, version 1.2 which is compatible with LMS at PMI.
- e.** Each course shall have every physical and functional detail of the equipment / system supplied.
- f.** Each of the e-Learning course shall be based on multiple web pages and mobile pages with multiple modules.
- g.** There shall be option for self-assessment test after every course. In case the user doesn't opt for self assessment test the user shall be able to go to the next course. There shall be no restriction in no. of times for repeating the assessments. All correct answers along with the answers marked by the users shall be displayed at the end of test/quiz.
- h.** If Java and Flash, as applicable are not available in the system to run the package, then there shall be a prompt message for updation of the same.
- i.** Each course shall have a self-running interactive content with navigation buttons containing forward, backward, pause, bookmark and menu options in the course window.
- j.** The course shall contain chapter titled 'Introduction/overview' that explains the purpose of the course.
- k.** The course content shall contain descriptive text shall be factual, specific, terse, clearly worded, and simply illustrative, so that the user can understand it.

- l. The system shall provide the user with the ability to select the information with a Cursor.
- m. The course menu should contain table of content linked to concerned pages. The user shall be given the capability to access all of the functions available on the system through a menu system. This shall consist of active buttons, which shall control a hierarchy of pull down/pop up menus. Menu shall appear quickly and exist only while a selection is being made. The user shall be given the capability to position the cursor or pointer on the menu item and use pointer device such as mouse to activate the function.
- n. Every course shall contain the 3D design/drawing/exploded view/360° turn around view of the equipment/system, textual description of the equipment/system and its functionality with video (as applicable), animation and audio.
- o. The users shall be able to control audio sound level associated with the courses.
- p. Drawings / text in the courses shall be scalable (Zoom In/ Out).
- q. The user shall have the capability to record a **bookmark** to mark displayed information for later recall, whenever he accesses the same course next time.

Notes:

- 1. e-learning Package of an equipment / system shall include e-learning courses for each of erection, commissioning, operation and maintenance of that equipment / system.
- 2. e-learning courses on erection, commissioning, operation and maintenance of an equipment / system shall include e-learning lessons/chapters/modules (as required) for erection, commissioning, operation and maintenance respectively of that equipment / system.
- 3. The vendor shall get the approval of one sample course from EIC before proceeding for further courses.

PRE-COMMISSIONING & COMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES

**EPC PACKAGE FOR
PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION
PHASE –I (3X 800MW)**

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
SECTION-VI
BID DOC. NO.: CS:9585-001-2**

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	PRE-COMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES, COMMISSIONING OF FACILITIES AND INITIAL OPERATIONS			
1.00.00	GENERAL			
1.01.00	The pre-commissioning and commissioning activities including Guarantee tests, checks and initial operations of the equipment furnished and installed by the Contractor shall be the responsibility of the Contractor as detailed in relevant clauses in Technical Specification. The Contractor shall provide, in addition, test instruments, calibrating devices, etc. and labour required for successful performance of these operations. If it is anticipated that the above test may prolong for a long time, the Contractor's workmen required for the above test shall always be present at Site during such operations.			
1.02.00	It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to provide all necessary temporary instrumentation and other measuring devices required during start-up and initial operation of the equipment systems which are installed by him. The Contractor shall also be responsible for flushing & initial filling of all oils & lubricants required for the equipment furnished and installed by him so as to make such equipment ready for operation. The Contractor shall be responsible for supplying such flushing oil and other lubricants unless otherwise specified elsewhere in these specifications & documents.			
1.03.00	The Contractor upon completion of installation of equipments and systems, shall conduct pre-commissioning and commissioning activities, to make the facilities ready for sustained safe, reliable and efficient operation. All pre-commissioning/commissioning activities considered essential for such readiness of the facilities including those mutually agreed and included in the Contractors quality assurance program as well as those indicated in clauses elsewhere in the technical specifications shall be performed by the Contractor.			
2.00.00	TESTING / COMMISSIONING PROCEDURES			
	The contractor shall submit his testing / commissioning check lists and procedures for various equipments / systems covered under the contract at least 18 months before the actual commissioning of the equipments / systems for review and approval of employer.			
	The testing / commissioning procedures are to be of a standard format in order to maintain consistency of presentation, content and reporting. The list of commissioning check lists and procedures to be submitted and their content details shall be agreed upon during preaward discussions.			
	An indicative list of Testing / Commissioning procedures/schedules and Standard Checklists and the details regarding the contents of testing/commissioning are enclosed as annexure at the end of this sub-section of section-VI, Part B. The actual list of such equipments / systems shall depend on the equipments / systems being supplied by the contractor.			
	i) Annexure-I : Standard Checklist of items			
	ii) Annexure-II : Testing / Commissioning Procedure/schedules			
	iii) Annexure-III : Commissioning procedures requiring approval of Employer.			
	iv) Annexure – IV : Demonstration/Acceptance test procedures during Commissioning/Initial operation			
	v) Annexure – V : Brief write up on Contents of Testing / Commissioning Procedures			
	Procedure/schedules shall be approved by the employer.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO.: CS-9585-001-2		SUB-SECTION- A-29 PRE-COMMISSIONING & COMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES
PAGE 1 OF 14				

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
3.06.00	Balance of Plant equipment & systems All pre-commissioning tests &activities as required for successful running of the equipment or as mentioned in the technical specification elsewhere shall be performed by the contractor.			
4.00.00	INITIAL OPERATION Upon completion of system checking/tests and as a part of commissioning of facilities, complete plant/facilities shall be put on initial operation for a period of thirty (30) days or 720 hours as stipulated in General Technical Requirements.			
5.00.00	The Contractor shall conduct all the commissioning tests and undertake commissioning activities pertaining to all other auxiliaries and equipments including all Electrical & C&I equipment/systems not specifically brought out above but are within the scope of work and facilities being supplied & installed by the Contractor and follow the guidelines indicated above or elsewhere in these technical specifications (Section-VI).			
6.00.00	The Contractor shall conduct the comprehensive guarantee tests on the Steam Generator in co-ordination with the Steam Generator to establish the functional guarantee values at stipulated conditions as per Sub-section-IV, Part-A, Section-VI.			
7.00.00	The Contractor shall conduct all the commissioning tests and undertake commissioning activities pertaining to all other auxiliaries and equipments including all Electrical & C&I equipment/systems not specifically brought out above but are within the scope of work and facilities being supplied & installed by the Contractor and follow the guidelines indicated above or elsewhere in these technical specifications (Section-VI).			
8.00.00	COMMISSIONING SPARES			
8.01.00	It will be the responsibility of the Contractor to provide all commissioning spares including consumable spares required for initial operation till the Completion of Facilities. The Contractor shall furnish a list of all commissioning spares within 60 days from the date of Notification of Award and such list shall be reviewed by the Employer and mutually agreed to. However, such review and agreement will not absolve the Contractor of his responsibilities to supply all commissioning spares so that initial operation do not suffer for want of commissioning spares. All commissioning spares shall be deemed to be included in the scope of the Contract at no extra cost to the Employer.			
8.02.00	These spare will be received and stored by the Contractor at least 3 months prior to the schedule date of commencement of initial operation of the respective equipment and utilized as and when required. The unutilized spares and replaced parts, if any, at the end of successful completion of guarantee tests shall be the property of the Contractor and he will be allowed to take these parts back at his own cost with the permission of Employer.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO.: CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION- A-29 PRE-COMMISSIONING & COMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES	PAGE 14 OF 14

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	ANNEXURE-V BRIEF WRITE UP ON THE CONTENTS OF TESTING / COMMISSIONING PROCEDURE Testing / Commissioning Procedure is required to be of a standard format in order to maintain consistency of presentation, content and reporting. These should contain the following sections to make the document a self contained one. 1. Plant Details / Design data 2. Objective 3. Proposal 4. Services Required 5. Safety Precautions 6. Emergency Procedures 7. State of the Plant (Status in respect of erection completion of Mech, Elect and C&I items) 8. Method 9. Completion / Acceptance Criteria 10. Appendix • Result • Log sheet • Drawing etc.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI,PART-B BID DOC NO CS-9585-001-2	ANNEXURE-V SUB-SECTION- A-29 PRE-COMM. & COMM. ACTIVITIES	PAGE 1 OF 1

LOW PRESSURE PIPING

**EPC PACKAGE FOR
PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION
PHASE –I (3X 800MW)**

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
SECTION-VI
BID DOC. NO.: CS:9585-001-2**

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	एनटीपीसी NTPC																																				
	<u>LOW PRESSURE PIPING</u>																																					
1.00.00	EQUIPMENT SIZING CRITERIA																																					
1.01.00	All the piping systems and equipment supplied under this package shall be designed to operate without replacement and with normal maintenance for a plant service life of 30 years, and shall withstand the operating parameter fluctuations and cycling which can be normally expected during this period.																																					
1.02.00	For all Low Pressure piping systems covered under this specification, sizing and system design shall be to the requirements of relevant codes and standard indicated. In addition to this, requirements of any statutory code as applicable shall also be taken into consideration.																																					
1.03.00	Inside diameters of piping shall be calculated for the flow requirements of various systems. The velocities for calculating the inside diameters shall be limited to the following: a) Water Application <table><thead><tr><th colspan="2"></th><th colspan="3">Water Velocity in m/sec</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Pipe Size</th><th>Below 50 mm</th><th>50-150 mm</th><th>200 mm & above</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(a)</td><td>Pump suction</td><td>-----</td><td>1.2-1.5</td><td>1.2-1.8</td></tr><tr><td>(b)</td><td>Pump discharge and recirculation</td><td>1.2-1.8</td><td>1.8-2.4</td><td>2.1-2.5</td></tr><tr><td>(c)</td><td>Header</td><td>-----</td><td>1.5-2.4</td><td>2.1-2.4</td></tr></tbody></table> Pipe line under gravity flow shall be restricted to a flow velocity of 1 m/sec generally. Channels under gravity flow shall be sized for a maximum flow velocity of 0.6 m/sec. WILLIAM & HAZEN formula shall be used for calculating the friction loss in piping systems with the following "C" value: <table><tbody><tr><td>(i)</td><td>Carbon steel pipe</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>Ductile Iron.</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>Rubber lined steel pipe</td><td>120</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>Stainless steel pipe</td><td>100</td></tr></tbody></table> For calculating the required pump head for pump selection, at least 10% margin shall be taken over the pipe friction losses and static head shall be calculated from the minimum water level of the tank/ sump/ reservoir from which the pumps draw water. (b) Compressed Air Application Compressed air			Water Velocity in m/sec				Pipe Size	Below 50 mm	50-150 mm	200 mm & above	(a)	Pump suction	-----	1.2-1.5	1.2-1.8	(b)	Pump discharge and recirculation	1.2-1.8	1.8-2.4	2.1-2.5	(c)	Header	-----	1.5-2.4	2.1-2.4	(i)	Carbon steel pipe	100	(ii)	Ductile Iron.	140	(iii)	Rubber lined steel pipe	120	(iv)	Stainless steel pipe	100
		Water Velocity in m/sec																																				
	Pipe Size	Below 50 mm	50-150 mm	200 mm & above																																		
(a)	Pump suction	-----	1.2-1.5	1.2-1.8																																		
(b)	Pump discharge and recirculation	1.2-1.8	1.8-2.4	2.1-2.5																																		
(c)	Header	-----	1.5-2.4	2.1-2.4																																		
(i)	Carbon steel pipe	100																																				
(ii)	Ductile Iron.	140																																				
(iii)	Rubber lined steel pipe	120																																				
(iv)	Stainless steel pipe	100																																				

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	एनटीपीसी NTPC					
1.04.00	The pipes shall be sized for the worst (i.e. maximum flow, temp. and pressure values) operating conditions.						
1.05.00	Based on the inside dia. so established, thickness calculation shall be made as per ANSI B 31.1 OD and thickness of pipes shall than be selected as per ANSI B 36.10/IS-1239 Heavy grade/IS-3589/ASTM-A-53/API-5L/ANSI B 36.19 as the case may be.						
1.06.00	Corrosion allowance of 1.6 mm will be added to the calculated thickness being considered (except stainless steel piping).						
1.07.00	Bend thinning allowance/manufacturing allowance etc. shall be as per the requirement of the design code provision.						
1.08.00	High points in piping system shall be provided with vents along with valves as per the system requirement. Low points shall be provided with drains along with drain valves as per the system requirement. Drain lines shall be adequately sized so as to clear condensate in the lines. Material for drain and vent lines shall be compatible with that of the parent pipe material.						
1.09.00	Material of construction for pipes carrying various fluids shall be as specified elsewhere.						
1.10.00	Compressed air pipe work shall be adequately drained to prevent internal moisture accumulation and moisture traps shall be provided at strategic locations in the piping systems.						
1.11.00	Depending upon the size and system pressure, joints in compressed air pipe work shall be screwed or flanged. The flange shall be welded with the parent pipe at shop and shall be hot dip galvanized before dispatch to site. Alternatively, the flanges on GI pipes may be screwed-on flanges also.						
1.12.00	Threaded joints shall be provided with Teflon sealant tapes.						
1.13.00	Following types of valves shall be used for the system/service indicated.						
	SYSTEM	TYPES OF VALVES					
		Butterfly	Gate	Globe	Check	Ball	Plug
	Water	x	x	x	x	x	
	Air		x	x	x	x	
	Drains & vents		x	x	x		
	Fuel oil (if any)		x	x	x	x	x
1.14.0	Recirculation pipes along with valves, breakdown orifices etc. shall be provided for important pumping systems as indicated in respective process and instrumentation diagrams (P&IDs). The recirculation pipe shall be sized for minimum 30%design flow of single pump operation or the recommended flow of the pump manufacturer whichever is higher.						
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2		SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)		PAGE 2 OF 20	

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
2.00.00	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION			
2.01.00	GENERAL			
	Specific technical requirements of low-pressure piping, fittings, supports, valves, specialties and tanks etc. have been covered under this Sub-section. It includes details pertaining to design and material of construction for piping, fittings, valves, equipment, etc. cleaning/surface preparation application of primer and painting on over ground piping. It also includes detailed technical requirement of laying underground/buried piping including water proofing/anti corrosive protection. It also covers design, engineering, manufacturing, fabrication, technical details of piping, valves, specialties, piping hangers / supports, tanks etc.			
2.02.00	Pipes and fittings			
2.02.01	All low pressure piping systems shall be capable of withstanding the maximum pressure in the corresponding lines at the relevant temperatures. However, the minimum thickness as specified in the following clauses and or respective codes for pipes and fittings shall be adhered to. The bidder shall furnish the pipe sizing/ thickness calculation as per the criteria mentioned above under LP piping equipment sizing criteria of this Technical Specification.			
2.02.02	Piping and fittings coming under the purview of IBR shall be designed satisfying the requirements of IBR as a minimum.			
2.02.03	Supporting arrangement of piping systems shall be properly designed for systems where hydraulic shocks and pressure surges may arise in the system during operation. Bidder should provide necessary protective arrangement like anchor blocks/anchor bolt etc. for the safeguard of the piping systems under above mentioned conditions. The requirement will be, however, worked out by the contractor and he will submit the detailed drawings for thrust/anchor block to the Employer. External, and internal, attachments to piping shall be designed so as not to cause flattening of pipes and excessive localized bending stresses.			
2.02.04	Bends, loops, off sets, expansion or flexible joints shall be used as required in order to prevent overstressing the piping system and to provide adequate flexibility. Flexibility analysis (using software packages such as Caesar-II etc.) shall be carried out for sufficiently long piping (straight run more than 300M).			
2.02.05	Wherever Bidder's piping coming under this specification, terminates at an equipments or terminal point not included in this specification, the reaction and the thermal movement imposed by bidder's piping on equipment terminal point shall be within limits to be approved by the Employer.			
2.02.06	The hot lines shall be supported with flexible connections to permit axial and lateral movements. Flexibility analysis shall be carried out for pipelines which have considerable straight run as indicated above and necessary loops/ expansion joint etc. shall be provided as may be necessary depending on layout.			
2.02.07	Piping and fittings shall be manufactured by an approved manufacturer of repute. They should be truly cylindrical of clear internal diameter, of uniform thickness, smooth and strong, free from dents, cracks and holes and other defects.			
2.02.08	For rubber lined ERW pipes, beads shall be removed.			
2.02.09	Inspection holes shall be provided at suitable locations for pipes 800 Nb and above as required for periodic observations and inspection purposes.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)	PAGE 3 OF 20

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS																				
2.02.10	At all intersection joints, it is Contractor's responsibility to design and provide suitable reinforcements as per the applicable codes and standards.																				
2.02.11	For large size pipes/ducts, at high point and bends/change of direction of flow, air release valves shall be provided as dictated by the system requirement and operation philosophy & tripping conditions of pumping system. Sizing criteria for air release valves shall be generally on the basis of valve size to pipe diameter ratio of 1:8. Requirement shall be decided as per relevant code. Transient analysis /surge analysis where ever specified and required shall be conducted in order to determine the location , number and size of the Air-Release valve on certain long distance/high volume piping systems, if applicable within the scope of work of the package.																				
2.03.00	Material																				
2.03.01	Alternate materials offered by Bidder against those specified. shall either be equal to or superior to those specified, The responsibility for establishing equality or superiority of the alternate materials offered rests entirely with the Bidder and any standard code required for establishing the same shall be in English language.																				
2.03.02	No extra credit would be given to offers containing materials superior to those specified. Likewise no extra credit would be given to offers containing pipe thickness more than specified.																				
2.03.03	All materials shall be new and procured directly from the manufacturers. Materials procured from traders or stockists are not acceptable.																				
2.03.04	All materials shall be certified by proper material test certificates. All material test certificates shall carry proper heat number or other acceptable references to enable identification of the certificate that certifies the material.																				
2.03.05	Material of construction for pipes carrying various fluids shall be as follows:																				
	<table><tr><th>Sl No</th><th>Type of Fluid</th><th>Material</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>i) Ordinary Water (Raw Water, Clarified Water, etc.) ii) Equipment cooling water including Both primary & secondary circuit (DMCW pH-corrected & ACW drain water)</td><td>IS-2062 Gr.-E-250B/ASTM A-36/ASTM A-53 type 'E'Gr.B/IS-3589 Gr. 410 /IS-1239 Heavy.</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>i) Demineralised water, ii)Alkaline solution (ECW system chemical dosing)</td><td>Stainless Steel to ASTM A312, Gr. 304 welded for sizes 65 mm NB and above. Stainless steel to ASTM A312, Gr. 304 sch.40s seamless for sizes 50mm and below</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>i) Drinking (potable) water ii)Compressed air (Instrument & service air)</td><td>ASTM A-53 type E Gr. B galvanized/ IS 1239 Gr heavy galvanized/IS 3589 Gr 410 galvanized. Galvanized shall be to IS- 4736 or equivalent.</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>(Condensate) spill water</td><td>ASTM A 106 Gr. B</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Effluents from Neutralization pit</td><td>MSRL</td></tr></table>			Sl No	Type of Fluid	Material	1.	i) Ordinary Water (Raw Water, Clarified Water, etc.) ii) Equipment cooling water including Both primary & secondary circuit (DMCW pH-corrected & ACW drain water)	IS-2062 Gr.-E-250B/ASTM A-36/ASTM A-53 type 'E'Gr.B/IS-3589 Gr. 410 /IS-1239 Heavy.	2.	i) Demineralised water, ii)Alkaline solution (ECW system chemical dosing)	Stainless Steel to ASTM A312, Gr. 304 welded for sizes 65 mm NB and above. Stainless steel to ASTM A312, Gr. 304 sch.40s seamless for sizes 50mm and below	3.	i) Drinking (potable) water ii)Compressed air (Instrument & service air)	ASTM A-53 type E Gr. B galvanized/ IS 1239 Gr heavy galvanized/IS 3589 Gr 410 galvanized. Galvanized shall be to IS- 4736 or equivalent.	4.	(Condensate) spill water	ASTM A 106 Gr. B	5.	Effluents from Neutralization pit	MSRL
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EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)	PAGE 4 OF 20																	

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS		
2.03.06	In water lines, pipes upto 150mm Nb shall conform to ANSI B36.10/ASTM-A-53, Type-E Gr.B /IS:1239 Gr. Heavy and minimum selected thickness shall not be less than IS:1239 Grade Heavy except for demineralised water, drinking water and condensate spill lines.		
2.03.07	Pipes of above 150mm Nb shall be to AWWA-C200/ANSI B 36.10/ASTM A-53/IS 3589 Gr.410. Pipe to be fabricated by the bidder shall be rolled and butt welded from plates conforming to ASTM A-53 type 'E' Gr. B/IS 2062 Gr.E-250B/ASTM-A-36. However, larger pipes, i.e. 1000mm Nb and above shall be made from plates conforming to ASTM A 36/IS 2062 Gr.E-250B and shall meet the requirements of AWWA-M-11 (for deflection & buckling criteria considering water filled pipe as well as vacuum condition that may prevail during transient/surge conditions, truck-load, rail-load and weight density for compacted soil or any other load as the case may be).		
2.03.08	In demineralised water service, the pipes upto 50 Nb shall be of stainless steel ASTM A 312, Gr. 304 sch. 40 Seamless. The size for these pipes shall be to ANSI B 36.19. These shall be socket welded. The material for pipe from 65mm NB upto and including 400 NB shall be to ASTM A 312, Gr. 304 (welded). In no case the thickness of fittings shall be less than parent pipe thickness. Bidder/Contractor shall note that pipes offered as per a particular code shall conform to that code in all respects i.e. Dimension, tolerances, manufacturing methods, material, heat treatment, testing requirements, etc. unless otherwise mentioned elsewhere in the specification.		
2.03.09	Instrument air, Plant (service) air lines and Drinking water lines shall be to ASTM A 53 type E grade B/ANSI B 36. 10/IS 3589, Gr. 410 / IS: 1239 Heavy (in case thickness calculated is more than gr. Heavy, ANSI B 36.10 Schedule numbers shall be followed) and galvanized to IS 4736 or any equivalent internationally reputed standard. The material of the pipes shall be to ASTM A 53 type 'E' Gr. B / IS: 3589, Gr. 410 / IS: 1239 Gr. Heavy. The fittings shall be of either same as parent material or malleable iron to IS-1879 (galvanized).		
2.03.10	Spiral welded pipes as per API-5L/IS-3589 are also acceptable for pipe of size above 150 NB. However minimum thickness of the pipes shall be as elaborated in above clauses.		
2.03.11	Condensate lines shall be to ASTM A 106 Gr. B and dimension to ANSI B 36.10 schedule "standard" as minimum to be maintained.		
2.03.12	If carbon steel plates of thickness more than 12 mm are used for manufacture of pipes, fittings and other appurtenances, then the same shall be control-cooled or normalized as the case may be following the guidelines of the governing code.		
2.04.00	Field routed pipes:		
2.04.01	Pipe lines of NB 50 size and below are regarded as field run piping. It is Bidder's responsibility to plan suitable layouts for these system insitu. Bidder shall prepare drawings indicating the layout of field run pipe work. These drawings shall be approved by Project Manager to the installation of the field run pipe work. Based on these approved layouts the Bidder shall prepare the BOQ of field run-pipes and submit to Employer for approval.		
2.05.00	Slope/Drains and Vents		
2.05.01	Suitable slope shall be provided for all pipelines towards drain points. It is Bidder responsibility to identify the requirements of drains and vents, and supply the necessary pipe work, valves, fittings, hangers and supports etc. As per the system requirement low points in the pipelines shall be provided with suitable draining arrangement and high points shall be provided with vent connections where air or gas pockets may occur. Vent for use during hydrostatic test shall be plugged after the completion of the test. Vent shall not be less than 15mm size. Drains shall be provided at low points and at pockets in piping such that complete drainage of all systems is possible. Drain shall not be less than 15mm for line size		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)
			PAGE 5 OF 20

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	up to 150mm, not less than 20mm up to 300mm and not less than 25mm for 350mm to 600mm pipes and not less than 50mm for 600mm and above pipes.			
2.05.02	Air piping shall be sloped so that any part of the system can be drained through the shut-off drain valve or drain plugs.			
2.06.00	Pipe Joints In general all water lines 65mm NB and above, are to be joined generally by butt welding except the locations where valves/fittings are to be installed with flanged connections and 50mm and below by socket welding unless mentioned otherwise specifically. All air lines shall be of screwed connection and rubber lined pipes of flanged connections.			
2.06.01	Screwed Joints (a) Threading of pipes shall be carried out after bending, heat treatment etc. If not possible, threading may be done prior to these operations but proper care should be taken to protect them from damage. Threads shall be to ANSI B 2.1 (taper) NPT/IS: 554 unless specified otherwise. (b) Galvanized pipe shall generally be joined by screwing into sockets. The exposed threaded portion on the outside of the pipes shall be given a zinc silicate coating. Galvanized pipes shall not be field joined by welding for protection of Galvanising Zinc layer. Screwed ends of GI pipes shall be thoroughly cleaned and painted with a mixture of red and white lead before jointing. For galvanized pipe sizes above 150 mm NB, screw & socket jointing as per ASTM-A-865 shall be employed for both pipe-to-pipe and pipe-to-fitting jointing. For pipe to fitting connection since no direct threading can be done on the fittings (supplied as per ASTM-A-234 Gr. WPB and ANSI B-16.9) necessary straight pipe lengths acting as match pieces shall be welded to the fitting at both ends and subsequently the free ends of the straight lengths shall be threaded as per ASTM A-865 for jointing with main pipe. Once welding of fittings with match pieces and threading of free ends of match pieces are over, the entire fabricated piece shall be galvanized, or in case match pipes and fittings are already galvanized before the above mentioned fabrication then suitable application of Zinc-Silicate paste adequately at the welded surface (both in side & out side) after welding with zinc rich electrode, along with the nascent threaded metal portions at both free ends given the same application of Zinc Silicate paste. Alternatively flanged jointing may be employed for pipe sizes 100 NB and above. However, the bidder shall ensure the galvanized pipe joints do not fail during hydro test. (c) Teflon tapes shall be used to seal out screwed joints and shall be applied to the male threads only. Threaded parts shall be wiped clean of oil or grease with appropriate solvent if necessary and allowing proper time for drying before applying the sealant. Pipe ends shall be reamed and all chips shall be removed. Screwed flanges shall be attached by screwing the pipe through the flange and the pipe and flange shall be refaced accurately. (d) For pipe sizes from 350 mm NB to 550 mm NB (including 350 NB & 550 NB) the GI pipes shall be of flanged connection. However, the pipes after welding of flanges shall be completely galvanized. Any site welding done on galvanized pipes shall be done with zinc-rich special electrodes and the welded surfaces whether inside or outside shall be coated with zinc-silicate paste. Seal welding of flanges with zinc-rich electrode will be permitted only when any flange is leak-prone during hydro testing. (e) For pipe sizes 600 mm NB and above, the GI pipes shall be of welded connection (with zinc-rich special electrodes) followed by application of zinc silicate coating at welded surfaces both inside and outside the pipe, except for the last blank/blind flange, or, equipment connection where application of zinc-silicate paste after welding cannot be done due to inaccessibility of the inside welded surface and where			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)	PAGE 6 OF 20

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	galvanic protection has been impaired due to welding of pipe-to-pipe joint. Thus the last erection joint shall be flanged joint.			
2.06.02	Welded Joints (a) For making up welded joints (butt weld or socket weld) the welding shall be performed by manual shielded metal arc process in accordance with the requirements specified elsewhere in the spec. Any welder employed for carrying butt welding shall be qualified as per ASME section IX for the type of joints he is going to weld. Jointing by butt weld, or socket weld shall depend upon the respective piping material specifications.			
2.06.03	Flanged Joints (a) Flanged connections for pipes are to be kept to the minimum and used only for connections to vessel, equipments, flanged valves and other fittings like strainer/traps/orifices etc. for ease of connection and maintenance etc. Rubber lined pipes shall be flange joined only. (b) All flanged valves intended for installation on steel piping system, shall have their flanges drilled to ANSI B 16.5 (or equivalent) and according to the pressure class stated in their respective piping material specification. (c) Drilling on flanges of flanged valves must correspond to the drilling of flanges on the piping system on which the valves are installed.			
2.07.00	Bends/elbows/mitre bends/ Tees/ Reducers & other fittings			
2.07.01	For pipe fittings such as elbows (long radius), reducers, tees, etc. the material shall be to ASTM-A-234 Gr. WPB/ASTM-105 up to 300 NB. For pipe fittings above 300 NB, the fittings may be fabricated conforming to parent pipe material. Provision of compensation pads shall be kept as per ANSI B 31.1. The fitting shall conform to the dimensional standard of ANSI B-16.9/ 16.11. Further branching in pipes for sizes 65nb and above is also acceptable (ANSI B 31.1). However, for pipes up to 150 NB, pipe fittings may be supplied with material and dimension conforming to IS 1239 in case parent pipes also conform to IS 1239.			
2.07.02	For pipe size 350Nb and above mitre bends may be used for all pipes except rubber lined pipes. The bend radius shall be 1½ times the nominal pipe diameter. 90 deg. bends (mitre) shall be in 4 pieces (3 cuts) and 45 deg. mitre bends shall be in 3 pieces 22½ deg. Fabrication of mitre bends shall be as detailed in BS 2633/BS534.			
2.07.03	For pipes, above 1200 NB, reducer and tees shall be to dimensional standard of AWWA-C-208.			
2.07.04	Stainless steel fittings shall conform to either ASTM-A-182 Gr. 304 or ASTM-A-403 Grade WP. 304 Class-S, for sizes upto and including 50 mm NB, i.e. the fittings shall be of seamless construction. However, for stainless fittings above 50 mm NB, the same shall conform to ASTM-A-403 Gr. WP 304 Class W i.e. the fittings shall be of welded construction strictly in accordance with ASTM-A-403.			
2.07.07	In no case, the thickness of fittings shall be less than the thickness of parent pipe, irrespective of material of construction.			
2.08.00	Flanges			
2.08.01	Flanges shall be slip on type. Welding of flanges in tension is not permitted.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)	PAGE 7 OF 20

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	एनटीपीसी NTPC		
2.08.02	All flanges and-flanged drilling shall be to ANSI B 16.5/BS EN-1092 of relevant pressure/temperature class. Flanges shall be fabricated from steel plates conforming to ASTM A 105/IS 2062 Gr. E-250B. However stainless steel flanges shall be fabricated from SS plates to ASTM-A-240, Gr. 304 or equivalent.			
2.09.00	Specific technical requirement of laying buried pipe with anti corrosive treatment The pipe in general shall be laid with the top of the pipe minimum 1.0 (one) meter below finished general ground level.			
2.09.01	Trenching (a) The trench shall be cut true to the line and level and shall follow the gradient of the pipeline. The width of the trench shall be sufficient to give free working space on each side of the pipe. Trenches shall conform to IS 5822 or any international standard.			
2.09.02	Preparation and cleaning of piping (a) The pipeline shall be thoroughly cleaned of all rust, grease, dirt, weld scales and weld burrs etc. moisture or other foreign matter by power cleaning method such as sand or grit blasting, power tool cleaning, etc. Grease or heavy oil shall be removed by washing with a volatile solvent such as gasoline. Certain inaccessible portions of the pipeline (which otherwise not possible to be cleaned by power cleaning methods) may be scrubbed manually with a stiff wire brush and scrapped where necessary with specific permission of the Project Manager. (b) On the internal surface for pipes 1000 Nb and above, a coat of primer followed by a hot coal-tar enamel or coal tar epoxy painting (cold) shall be applied.			
2.09.03	Coating and wrapping/ Anti corrosive Protection Coal tar tape a. Buried piping shall be coated and wrapped, as per specification, after completion of welded and/or flanged connections, and after completion and approval of Hydro testing. Materials to be used for coating and wrapping of underground pipelines are: (1) Coating primer (coal tar primer) (2) Coating enamel (coal tar enamel) (3) Wrapping materials. All primer/coating/wrapping materials and methods of application shall conform to IS: 10221 except asphalt/bitumen material. Materials (primer/coating/wrapping) as per AWWA-C-203 are also acceptable. Protective coating shall consist of coal tar primer, coal tar enamel coating, glass fiber, tissue inner wrap followed by glass fiber or coal tar impregnated Kraft outer wrap or finish coat. Number of coats and wraps, minimum thickness for each layer of application shall be as per IS-10221. Number of. Coats and wraps shall be decided based on soil corrosivity/resistivity as indicated in IS-10221. Soil data-for this purpose shall be made available. Total thickness of completed coating and wrapping shall not be less than 4.0 mm. b. Alternatively, the anti-corrosive protection for buried pipes can consist of anti-corrosive protection Coal-tar tapes. Material and application of tapes shall conform to IS 15337 or equivalent. These-tapes shall be applied hot over the cold coal tar			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)	PAGE 8 OF 20

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	एनटीपीसी NTPC		
	primer in steps of 2mm thickness so as to cover the spiral edges of the first tape by the application of second tape. The total thickness of the finished protective coating shall be 4.0 mm minimum.			
2.09.04	Trench bed preparation and back filling Prior to lowering and laying pipe in any excavated trench, the bottom of the trench may require to be back filled and compacted (or as the case may be) to provide an acceptable bed for placing the pipe. Bed preparation in general shall be as per IS: 5822.			
2.09.05	laying of galvanized steel (GI) pipes All the joints shall be screwed with socket or flanged. Screwed ends of GI pipes shall be thoroughly cleaned and painted with a mixture of red and white lead before jointing Threaded portion on either side of the socket joint shall be applied with Zinc silicate paste. All the provisions for trenching' bed preparation' laying the pipe application of primer' coating' wrapping with tapes and back filling etc. as indicated for "laying of buried piping" and " anti corrosive protection for buried piping" are applicable for buried galvanized steel (GI) pipes also.			
2.10.00	Cleaning and flushing			
2.10.01	All piping shall be cleaned by the Bidder before and after erection to remove grease, dirt, dust, scale and welding slag.			
2.10.02	Before erection all pipe work, assemblies, sub-assemblies, fittings, and components, etc. shall be thoroughly cleaned internally and externally by blast cleaning or by power driven wire brushes and followed by air-blowing . However for pipe sizes below 100nb the pipes may be cleaned internally by compressed air blowing as an alternative to internal blast cleaning. The brushes shall be of the same or similar material as the metal being cleaned. Cleaning of Galvanized pipes shall be done by air blowing only.			
2.10.03	After erection, all water lines shall be mass flushed with water. The cleaning velocities in water lines shall be 1.2-1.5 times the operating velocities in the pipelines.			
2.10.04	All compressed air pipe work shall be cleaned by blowing compressed air.			
2.11.00	Specification for hangers and supports			
2.11.01	All supports and parts shall conform to the requirement of power piping code ANSI B 31.1 or approved equivalent.			
2.11.02	The maximum spans of the supports of straight length shall not exceed the recommended values indicated in ANSI B 31.1.			
2.11.03	At all sliding surfaces of supports suitable arrangement is to be provided to minimize sliding friction.			
2.12.00	Design/Construction/Material Particulars of Gate/ Globe /Check /Butterfly / Ball / Air release /Float valves / Moisture Traps.			
2.12.01	GENERAL (a) All valves shall have indicators or direction clearly marked on the hand-wheel so that the valves opening/closing can be readily determined.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)	PAGE 9 OF 20

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	एनटीपीसी NTPC	
	(b) Special attention shall be given to operating mechanism for large size valves with a view to obtaining quick and easy operation ensuring that a minimum of maintenance is required. (c) The valves coming in vacuum lines shall be of extended gland type and/or water sealed. (d) The actuator-operated valves shall be designed on the basis of the following: (1) The internal parts shall be suitable to support the pressure caused by the actuators; (2) The valve-actuator unit shall be suitably stiff so as not to cause vibrations, misalignments, etc. (3) All actuator-operated valves shall be provided with hand operated gearing mechanism also. (4) All actuators operated valves shall open/ close fully within time required by the process. (e) Valves coming under the purview of IBR shall meet IBR requirements. (f) All valves shall be provided with embossed name plate giving details such as tag number, type, size etc. (g) Wherever required valves shall be provided with chain operator, extension spindles and floor stands or any other arrangement approved by employer so that they can be operated with ease from the nearest operating floor. Wherever necessary for safety purpose locking device shall be provided. Further, necessary small platforms for facilitating easy valve operation shall be provided by the contractor wherever necessary in consultation with project manager within the bid price at no extra cost to employer		
2.12.02	VALVE BODY MATERIAL Valve body material for various services shall be as follows: Valve body material for water application like Secondary circuit auxiliary cooling water of ECW system, Raw water, Ash water make-up, service water, clarified water, DM cooling water (pH corrected) , drinking water etc. shall be cast iron for sizes 65NB and above; gun-metal for sizes 50 Nb and below. For compressed air application, valve body material shall be cast carbon steel or forged carbon steel for sizes 65 mm NB & above and Gun metal for sizes 50 NB and below. DM water: SS body and disc along with SS internals. However for butterfly valves, Cast Iron /Ductile Iron/SG iron/carbon steel body and disc with elastomer lining are also acceptable. Condensate: Cast Carbon Steel / Forged Carbon Steel.		
2.12.03	The design, material, construction, manufacture, inspection, testing and performance of valves shall comply with all currently applicable statutes, regulations and safety codes in the locality where the valves will be installed. The valves shall conform to the latest editions of applicable codes and standards as mentioned elsewhere. Nothing in this specification shall be construed to relieve the Bidder of his responsibility. Valves in general shall conform to the requirements of the following standards.		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)
			PAGE 10 OF 20

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC	
2.12.04	Standards and Codes				
	AWWA-C-504	Rubber seated butterfly valves.			
	BS-5155/EN-593	Cast iron and steel body butterfly valves for general purpose.			
	IS-778	Gun-metal gate, globe and check valves for general purpose.			
	BS-5154	Copper alloy globe/globe stop and check and gate valves for general purpose.			
	IS-780	Sluice valves for water works purpose (50-300 mm size)			
	IS-2906	Sluice valves for water works purpose (350-1200 mm size)			
	IS-5150	Cast iron wedge and double disc gate for general purpose.			
	BS-5152	Specification for cast iron globe valves.			
	BS-5153	Cast iron check valves for general purpose.			
	IS-5312	Swing check type reflux (non-return) valves.			
	ANSI B 16.34	Standard for valves.			
	API-594	Standard for Dual-check valves.			
	API-600	Steel gate valves.			
	ANSI-B-16.10	Valves face to face and other relevant dimension.			
	API-598	Valves inspection test.			
	2.13.00	End Connections			
		The end connections, shall comply with the following:			
		Socket welding (SW) - ANSI B 16.11			
		Butt Welding (BW) - ANSI B 16.25.			
Threaded (SC) - ANSI B 2.1					
Flanged (FL) - ANSI B 16.5& AWWA-C-207 (steel flanges), ANSI B 16.1 (Cast Iron flanges).					
2.13.00	Gate/Globe/Check Valves				
	(a)	All cast iron body valves (gate, globe and non-return) shall have flanged end connections; (screwed ends for Ductile D.2NI body valves are not acceptable).			
	(b)	All steel and stainless steel body valves of sizes 65 mm and above shall have flanged or butt welding ends. Valves of sizes below 65mm shall have flanged or socket welded ends. Compatibility of welding between valve body material and connecting pipe material is a pre-requisite in case of butt-welded joints.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)	PAGE 11 OF 20	

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	(c) All gun metal body valves shall have screwed ends. (d) All flanged end valves/specialties. shall be furnished along with matching counter flanges, fasteners, gaskets etc. as required to complete the joints. (e) Gate/sluice valves shall be used for isolation of flow. All gate valves shall be of the full-way type, and when in the full open position the bore of the valve shall not be constricted by any part of the gate. Gate valves shall be of the solid/elastic or articulated wedge disc. Gate valves shall be provided with the following accessories in addition to other standard items: (1) Hand wheel (2) Position indicator (for above 50 mm NB valve size) (3) Draining arrangement wherever required. (f) Globe valves shall be used for regulation purposes. They shall be provided with hand wheel, position indicator, draining arrangement (wherever required) and arrow indicating flow direction. Preferably, the valves shall be of the vertical stem type. Globe valves shall preferably have radiused or spherical seating and discs shall be free to revolve on the spindle. The pressure shall preferably be under the disc of the valve. However, globe valves, with pressure over the disc shall also be accepted provided (i) no possibility exists that flow from above the disc can remove either the disc from stem or component from disc (ii) manual globe valves can easily be operated by hand. If the fluid load on the top of the disc is higher than 40-60 KN, bypass valve shall be provided which permits the downstream system to be pressurized before the globe valve is opened. (g) Check valves shall be used for non-return service. They shall be swing. check type or double door (Dual plate)check type with a permanent arrow inscription on the valve body indicating the fluid flow direction. In long distance pipes lines with possibility of surge-occurrence, dual plate check valves are preferable for its spring controlled opening /closing of flaps/doors against flow reversals. However, dual plate check valves shall not be used for sizes more than 600mm NB. (h) For bore greater than 2" the valves must be swing check type or dual plate check type suitable for installation in all positions (vertical and horizontal); (i) For bore smaller than or equal to 2" the valves must be of the piston type to be installed, in horizontal position. (j) All gate and globe valves shall be provided with back seating arrangement to enable on line changing of gland packing. The valves shall be preferably outside screw & yoke type. (k) All gate and globe valves shall be rising stem type and shall have limit switches for full OPEN and full CLOSED indication wherever required. This will include motor-operated valves also wherever required. In such cases the limit switches shall form an integral part of the valve. Stop-gap arrangement in this respect is not acceptable. (l) All valves except those with rising stems shall be provided with continuous mechanical position indicators; rising stem valves shall have only visual indication through plastic/metallic stem cover for sizes above 50 mm nominal bore.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)	PAGE 12 OF 20

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
2.13.01	(m) For CI gate, globe and check valves wherever thickness of body/bonnet is not mentioned in the valves standards, thickness mentioned in IS- 1538 for fitting shall be applicable.			
	MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION (GATE/GLOBE/CHECK VALVE)			
	(a) The materials shall generally comply with the following:			
	(1) Cast Steel Valves			
	Body & bonnet	ASTM A 216 Gr. WCB/ ASTM A 105		
	Disc for non-return Valves	ASTM A 216 Gr. WCB/ ASTM A 105		
	Trim.	ASTM A 182 Gr. F6 or Equivalent		
	(2) Stainless steel valves			
	Body & Bonnet	SS 304		
	Disc	-do-		
	Trim.	SS 316		
	(3) Cast iron valves			
	Body & bonnet	BS 1452 Gr. 14/ IS-210 Gr. FG 260		
	Seating surfaces and rings	13% chromium steel/ 13% Chrome overlay		
	Disc for non-return valves	BS 1452 Gr. 14/IS-210 Gr FG 260		
Hinge pin for non-return valves	AISI 316			
Stem for gate globe valves	13% chromium steel or Equivalent			
Back seat	13 % chromium steel / 13% Chrome overlay			
(4) Gun Metal valves				
Body and bonnet	IS 318 Gr. 2/ Equivalent Standard			
Trim.	-do-			
(b) Cast iron body valves shall have high alloy steel stem and seat.				
(c) Material for counter flanges shall be the same as for the piping.				
(d) Forged carbon steel valves are also acceptable in place of Gun metal valves.				
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)	PAGE 13 OF 20

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC
2.14.00	Air Release Valve (a) The air release valves shall be of automatic double air valve with two orifices and two floats. The float shall not close the valve at higher air velocities. The orifice contact joint with the float shall be leak tight joint. (b) The valve shall efficiently discharge the displaced air automatically from ducts/pipes while filling them and admit air automatically into the ducts/pipes while they are being emptied. The valve shall also automatically release trapped air from ducts/pipes during operation at the normal working pressure. (c) Body material of automatic air release valves shall comply generally with BS 1452 Gr. 14/IS: 210 Gr. FG 260. and spindle shall conform to high tensile brass. (d) Air release valves shall not have any integral isolation device within them. Each Air release valve shall be mounted, preceded by a separate isolation gate/ butterfly valve.			
2.15.00	Butterfly valves			
2.15.01	Design/Construction (a) The valves shall be designed for the design pressure/temperature of the system on which it is installed and in accordance with AWWA-C-504, EN-593 or any other approved equivalent standard latest edition. Fabricated steel (IS: 2062 GR. E-250B) butterfly valves instead of cast iron body valves are also acceptable for size above 300 mm nb diameter. (b) The valves shall be suitable for installation in any position (horizontal/vertical etc.) and shall be generally of double-flanged construction. However for sizes 600 NB and below the valves of Wafer construction are also acceptable (c) Valves-350Nb and above shall have pressure equalizing bypass valves, wherever system parameters warrant the same. (d) Valves-200Nb and above shall also be provided with gear operator arrangement as a standard practice suitable for manual operation. Manual operation of valve shall be through gear arrangement having totally enclosed gearing with hand wheel diameter and gear ratio designed to meet the required operating torque It shall be designed to hold the valve disc in intermediate position between full open and full closed position without creeping or fluttering. Adjustable stops shall be provided to prevent over travel in either direction. Limit and torque switches (if applicable) shall be enclosed in water tight enclosures along with suitable space heaters for motor actuated valves, which may be either for On-Off operation or inching operation with position transmitter.			
2.15.02	Material of Construction (Butterfly Valves) Materials and other design details shall be as indicated below : (a) Cast Iron Butterfly Valves Body & Disc			

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS		एनटीपीसी NTPC		
2.15.03	Shaft	BS 970 431 S: 291 / EN 57, or AISI-410 or AWWA-permitted shaft material equivalent to EN-57/AISI-410 or better.			
	Seat ring	18-8 Stainless steel			
	SEAL	NITRILE RUBBER			
	(b)	Stainless Steel Butterfly Valves			
	Body & Disc	SS 304			
	Shaft	SS 316			
	Seat Rings	EPT/BUNA-N/Neoprene			
	(c)	Carbon steel Butterfly Valves			
	Body & Disc	ASTM A 216, Gr. WCB			
	Shaft	SS 304			
	Disc & Seat Rings	EPT/BUNA-N/Neoprene			
	(d)	Elastomer lined Butterfly Valves			
	Body & Disc	ASTM A48, Gr. 40 / IS: 210. Gr. FG-260 / SG Iron (ductile iron) IS 1865 Gr 400-15 or BSEN 1563, Gr EN GJS-400-15 / ASTM A 216, Gr. WCB with elastomer lining.			
	Shaft	SS 316			
	2.15.03	Proof of Design Test (Type Test) for Butterfly Valves			
Proof of Design (P.O.D.) test certificates shall be furnished by the bidder for all applicable size-ranges and classes of Butterfly valves supplied by him, in the absence of which actual P.O.D. test shall be conducted by the bidder.					
All valves that are designed and manufactured as per AWWA-C-504 / AWWA-C-516 shall be governed by the relevant clauses of P.O.D test in AWWA-C-504/AWWA-C-516. For Butterfly valves, designed and manufactured to EN-593 or equivalent, the P.O.D. test methods and procedures shall generally follow the guidelines of AWWA-C-504 in all respect except that Body & seat hydro test and disc-strength test shall be conducted at the pressures specified in EN-593 or the applicable code. Actuators shall also meet requirements of P.O.D. test of AWWA-C-504/AWWA-C-516.					
2.16.00	Float operated valves				
(a)	Valve shall automatically control the rate of filling and will shut off when a predetermined level is reached and close to prevent over flow on pre-set maximum water level. Valve shall also open and close in direct proportion to rise or fall of water level.				
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2		SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)	PAGE 15 OF 20

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	(b) DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION FEATURES The following design and construction feature of the valve shall be the minimum acceptable. (c) Valves shall be right-angled or globe pattern. (d) Valves shall be balance piston type with float ball. (e) Leather liner shall not be provided. (f) The body and cover material shall be cast iron conforming to ASTM-A 126 Grade 'B' or IS: 210 Grade 200 or equivalent, and Float shall be of copper with epoxy painting of two (2) coats. (g) Valves shall be suitable for flow velocities of 2 to 2.5m/sec. (h) The valves shall have flanged connections.			
2.17.00	Tanks and Accessories			
2.17.01	The designer and manufacturer of storage tanks shall comply with and obtain approval of all currently applicable statutory regulations and safety codes in the locality where the equipment will be installed. The tanks shall conform to IS 803/IS804/IS 805/ IS 2825/ API 650/ IS 4049/ IS 4682 (part-I) and IS 4864 to 4870/ ASME B & PV code Sec.-VIII as the case may be.			
2.17.02	DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION			
	(a) Design of all vertical atmospheric storage tanks containing water, acid, alkali and other chemical shall conform to IS:803 & API 650. (b) Design of all horizontal atmospheric storage tanks containing water, acid, alkali and other chemicals shall generally conform to IS:2825 as regards to fabrication and general construction taking care of combined bending, shear & hoop stresses developed due to supporting arrangement. (c) Tank shall be made from mild steel plates to BS 4360/IS-2062 Gr.E-250B (or equivalent) for ordinary wafer application when it is not corrosive in nature. (f) Tank shall be provided with suitable supporting joints. All vessels shall be provided with lifting lugs, eye bolts etc. for effective handling during erection. (j) Tanks shall be provided with float operated level indicators/level gauges/level transmitters and level switches, as required, with complete assembly. Suitable flanged pads for level switches mounting shall also be provided. The level indicator can be top or side mounted as the case may be. (k) In addition to inlet and outlet nozzles, the tanks shall be provided with vents, overflow, drain nozzles complete for various connections on tanks. Overflow lines from storage tanks is to be routed to the nearest surface drains. For tanks containing dm water, alkaline water or power cycle water the vent to atmosphere shall be through carbon-di-oxide absorber vessel suitably mounted on the tank. CO2 absorber vessel shall be provided with the initial fill of chemicals. (l) Tanks shall have suitable stairs/ladders on inside and outside of the tanks, manholes/inspection covers as required and also platform suitably located.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)	PAGE 16 OF 20

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC
2.17.03	(m)	Tank supporting arrangement as approved by Employer shall be provided with all plates/angles/joints/flats and supporting attachment including lugs, saddles, legs etc.		
	(o)	Tank fabrication drg. and design calculations shall be approved by the Project Manager.		
	Corrosion protection			
	(a)	A corrosion allowance, applicable to surface in contact with corrosive media, when required after thorough cleaning by blast cleaning preceded by wire brushing shall be taken into consideration.		
	(b)	Manholes shall be provided for easy access into the vessels. The size shall be minimum 500 mm and will be with cover plate, nuts bolts, etc. to ensure leak tightness at the test pressure.		
	(c)	Each tank shall be provided with drilled cleats welded to the tank for electrical grounding. Material of cleats shall be same as that of the shell.		

	Sl. No.	Description	Tech. Particulars	

	1.00	CONDENSATE STORAGE TANKS		
	1.01	Number required	one for each unit	
	1.02	Capacity of each tank (Effective)	450 Cu.m (for 800MW units),	
	1.03	Size (Dia & Height)/Plate Thickness	9mx8.2m minimum), Shell & Roof plate Thickness 8mm and Base plate thickness 10mm	
	1.04	Type and pressure class	Vertical, cylindrical, atmospheric	
	1.05	Material of construction	MS- (IS-2062 Gr.B or equivalent) as per specified code, 8mm thickness (minimum)	
1.06	Location	Outdoor		
1.07	Overflow, drain, vent and Sample connection(piping &valve)	required		
1.08	Level Indicator			
	a)	Number	One for each tank	
	b)	Type	Mechanical float type with dial type indicator (Guide wire, Float and Housing of Stainless steel - 316 Gr. construction)	
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2		SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)
PAGE 17 OF 20				

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS		
	1.09 Manhole (minimum 500mm size) Two (2)-one on shell and the other on roof 1.10 Special Fittings a) Hydraulic Seal of Overflow/Drain Required b) Additional nozzle Connection number and size to be indicated to successful Bidder c) Nozzle connection for Instrument/spare Three (3) nos. for each tank d) CO2 Absorber for vent (not to be kept on roof of tank, but to be kept on ground level) required e) Outside stair case (spiral) required f) Inside Ladder Required g) Draw off sump required h) Root valve for level Transmitter Root valves for two (2) nos. level transmitter for each tank Required		
2.18.00	RUBBER EXPANSION JOINTS		
2.18.01	All parts of expansion joints shall be suitably designed for all stresses that may occur during continuous operation and for any additional stresses that may occur during installation and also during transient condition.		
2.18.02	The expansion joints shall be single bellow rubber expansion joints. The arches of the expansion joints shall be filled with soft rubber.		
2.18.03	The tube (i.e. inner cover) and the cover (outer) shall be made of natural or synthetic rubber of adequate hardness. The shore hardness shall not be less than 60 deg. A for outer and 50 deg. A for inner cover.		
2.18.04	The carcass between the tube and the cover shall be made of high quality cotton duck, preferably, square woven to provide equal strength in both directions of the weave. The fabric plies shall be impregnated with age resistant rubber or synthetic compound and laminated into a unit.		
2.18.05	Reinforcement, consisting of solid metal rings embedded in carcass shall be provided.		
2.18.06	Expansion joints shall be complete with stretcher bolt assembly. The expansion joints shall be suitable to absorb piping movements and accommodate mismatch between pipe lines.		
2.18.07	The expansion joints shall be of heavy duty construction made of high grade abrasion-resistant natural or synthetic rubber compound. The basic fabric for the 'duck' shall be either		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING) PAGE 18 OF 20

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	a superior quality braided cotton or synthetic fibre having maximum flexibility and non-set characteristic.			
2.18.08	The expansion joints shall be adequately reinforced, with solid steel rings, to meet the service conditions under which they are to operate.			
2.18.09	All expansion joints shall be provided with stainless steel retaining rings for DM water application and IS 2062 Gr E-250B galvanized steel retaining rings for ordinary water for use on the inner face of the rubber flanges, to prevent any possibility of damage to the rubber when the bolts are tightened. These rings shall be split and beveled type for easy installation and replacement and shall be drilled to match the drilling on the end rubber flanges and shall be in two or more pieces.			
2.18.10	The expansion joints shall have integral fabric reinforced full-face rubber flanges. The bolt on one flange shall have no eccentricity in relation to the corresponding bolt hole on the flange on the other face. The end rubber flanges shall be drilled to suit the companion pipe flanges. The flanges shall be as per ANSI B 16.5. For higher sizes, not covered under ANSI B 16.5, the same shall be as per AWWA.			
2.18.11	All exposed surfaces of the expansion joint shall be given a 3 mm thick coating of neoprene. This surface shall be reasonably uniform and free from any blisters, porosity and other surface defects.			
2.18.12	Each control unit shall consist of two (2) numbers of triangular stretcher bolt plates, a stretcher bolt with washers, nuts, and lock nuts. Each plate shall be drilled with three holes, two for fixing the plate on to the companion steel flange and the third for fixing the stretcher bolt.			
2.18.13	Each joint shall have a permanently attached brass or stainless steel metal tag indicating the tag numbers and other salient design features.			
2.18.14	Bidder to note that any metallic part which comes in contact with DM /corrosive water shall be of Stainless Steel material.			
2.19.00	STRAINERS			
2.19.01	Simplex type			
	The strainers shall be basket type and of simplex construction. The strainer shall be provided with plugged drain/blow off and vent connections. The free area of the strainer element shall be at least four (4) times the internal area of the connecting pipe lines. The strainer element shall be 20 mesh. Pressure drop across the strainers in new condition shall not exceed 1.5 MCW at full flow. Wire mesh of the strainers shall be suitably reinforced, to avoid buckling under operation. Strainer shall have screwed blow off connection fitted with a removable plug. The material of construction of various parts shall be as follows:			
	(a)	Body	IS: 318, Gr. 2 up to 50 mm Nb, and IS: 210 Gr. FG 260 above 50 mm Nb. (For DM water/ -Body: AISI 316 or equivalent)	
	(b)	Strainer Element	Stainless steel (AISI 316)	
	(c)	End connection	Screwed upto 50 mm Nb, and Flanged above 50 mm Nb	
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2		SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)
PAGE 19 OF 20				

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC
2.19.02	Duplex type (a) The strainers shall be basket type and of duplex construction. The strainer shall be provided with plugged drain/blow off and vent connections. The free area of the strainer element shall be at least four (4) times the internal area of the connecting pipe. The mesh of strainer element shall be commensurate with the actual service required. Pressure drop across the strainer in new condition shall not exceed 4.0 MWC at full flow. (b) Wire mesh (if applicable) of the strainers shall be suitably reinforced. The material of construction of various parts shall be as follows. Body IS: 318, Gr. 2 up to 50 mm Nb, and IS:210, Gr. FG 260 or ASTM-A-515 Gr. 75/IS-2062 Gr. E-250B and internally epoxy-painted above 50 mm NB. Strainer element Stainless steel (AISI 316) End connection Screwed up to 50mm Nb, and Flanged above 50 mm Nb. Gasket shall be of full face type (c) The strainer will have a permanent stainless steel tag fixed on the strainer body indicating the strainer tag number and service and other salient data. (d) The size of the strainer and the flow direction will be indicated on the strainer body casting. (e) Thickness of the strainer element should be designed to withstand the pressure developed within the strainer due to 100% clogged condition exerting shut-off pressure on the element.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO.:CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-A-10 (LOW PRESSURE PIPING)	PAGE 20 OF 20

SURFACE PREPARATION & PAINTING

**EPC PACKAGE FOR
PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION
PHASE –I (3X 800MW)**

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
SECTION-VI
BID DOC. NO.: CS:9585-001-2**

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	एनटीपीसी NTPC		
1.00.00	SPECIFICATION OF SURFACE PREPARATION & PAINTING			
1.01.00	Surface preparation methods and paint/primer materials shall be of the type specified herein. If the contractor desires to use any paint/primer materials other than that specified, specific approval shall be obtained by the contractor in writing from the employer for using the substitute material.			
1.02.00	All paints shall be delivered to job site in manufacturers sealed containers. Each container shall be labelled by the manufacturer with the manufacturer's name, type of paint, batch number and colour.			
1.03.00	Unless specified otherwise, paint shall not be applied to surfaces of insulation, surfaces of stainless steel/nickel/ copper/brass/ monel/ aluminum/ hastelloy/lead/ galvanized steel items, valve stem, pump rods, shafts, gauges, bearing and contact surfaces, lined or clad surfaces.			
1.04.00	All pipelines shall be Colour coded for identification as per the NTPC Colour-coding scheme, which will be furnished to the contractor during detailed engineering.			
1.05.00	SURFACE PREPARATION			
1.05.01	All surfaces to be painted shall be thoroughly cleaned of oil. Grease and other foreign material. Surfaces shall be free of moisture and contamination from chemicals and solvents.			
1.05.02	The following surface preparation schemes are envisaged here. Depending upon requirement any one or a combination of these schemes may be used for surface preparation before application of primer.			
	SP1	Solvent cleaning		
	SP2	Application of rust converter (Ruskil or equivalent grade)		
	SP3	Power tool cleaning		
	SP4	Shot blasting (shot blasting shall be used as surface preparation method for hot worked pipes prior to application of primer)		
	SP4*	Shot blast cleaning/ abrasive blast cleaning to SA21/2 (near white metal) 35-50 microns		
	SP5	Shot blasting/ abrasive blasting.		
	SP6	Emery sheet cleaning/Manual wire brush cleaning.		
1.06.00	APPLICATION OF PRIMER/PAINT			
1.06.01	The paint/primer manufacturer's instructions covering thinning, mixing, method of application, handling and drying time shall be strictly followed and considered as part of this specification. The Dry film thickness (DFT) of primer/paint shall be as specified herein.			
1.06.02	Surfaces prepared as per the surface preparation scheme indicated herein shall be applied with primer paint within 6 hours after preparation of surfaces.			
1.06.03	Where primer coat has been applied in the shop, the primer coat shall be carefully examined, cleaned and spot primed with one coat of the primer before applying intermediate and finish coats. When the primer coat has not been applied in the shop, primer coat shall be applied by brushing, rolling or spraying on the same day			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO. CS-9585-001-2 Page 225 of 606	SUB-SECTION - A-12 SURFACE PREPARATION & PAINTING	Page 1 of 9

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	as the surface is prepared. Primer coat shall be applied prior to intermediate and finish coats.			
1.06.04	Steel surfaces that will be concealed by building walls shall be primed and finish painted before the floor is erected. Tops of structural steel members that will be covered by grating shall be primed and finish painted before the grating is permanently secured.			
1.06.05	Following are the Primer/painting schemes envisaged herein: PS3 - Zinc Chrome Primer (Alkyd base) by brush/Spray to IS104. PS3* - Zinc Chrome primer (Alkyd base) by dip coat. PS4 - Synthetic Enamel (long oil alkyd) to IS2932. PS5 - Red Oxide Zinc Phosphate primer (Alkyd base) to IS 12744 PS9 - Aluminium paint to IS 2339. PS9* - Heat resistant Aluminium paint to IS-13183 Gr.-1 PS13 - Rust preventive fluid by spray, dip or brush. PS14 - weldable primer-Deoxaluminate or equivalent. PS16 - High Build Epoxy CDC mastic `15' . PS17 - Aliphatic Acrylic Polyurethane CDE134 ,%V=40.0(min.) PS18 - Epoxy based TiO2 pigmented coat PS19 - Epoxy Zinc rich primer (92% zinc in dry film (min.), %VS=40.0(min.) PS-20 - Epoxy based finish paint			
1.06.06	All weld edge preparation for site welding shall be applied with one coat of weldable primer.			
1.06.07	For internal protection of pipes/tubes, VCI pellets shall be used at both ends after sponge testing and ends capped. VCI pellets shall not be used for SS components and composite assemblies.			
1.06.08	SG membrane walls and other Flue gas swept pressure part surfaces shall be applied with appropriate primer for protection of surfaces during transit, storage and erection.			
1.06.09	a) All un-insulated equipments, pipes, valves etc covered in sub-section A-08 (Steam Turbine & Auxiliary system) shall be painted with paint not inferior to Epoxy resin based paints with minimum DFT of 150 micron. The paint shall be applied in three stages i.e. primer, intermediate and finish coats in following manner: Primer coat – Epoxy based zinc phosphate Intermediate - Epoxy based TiO2 pigmented coat Finish coat - Epoxy based finish coat b) Equipment, pipes etc. with high temperature shall be painted with heat resistant aluminum paint (to be selected based on the service condition of component as per IS-13183). Two coats of paint shall be applied with total DFT 40 micron. c) Surface preparation before painting shall be carried out according to requirement indicated in this sub-section and international standard			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO. CS-9585-001-2 Page 226 of 606	SUB-SECTION - A-12 SURFACE PREPARATION & PAINTING	Page 2 of 9

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	एनटीपीसी NTPC	
1.06.10	A) Specification for the application of Epoxy coating for internal protection of DM tank & other vessels/tanks (as applicable) shall be as follows: Primer : One coat of unmodified epoxy resin along with polyimide hardener. Paint : Two (2) coats unmodified epoxy resin along with Aromatic adduct hardener. Total thickness of primer and paint should not be less than 400 microns. B) Specification for application of chlorinated Rubber paint for external protection vessel, tanks, piping, valves & other equipments shall be as follows: i) For Indoor vessel, tanks, piping, valves & other equipments: (a) Surface preparation shall be done either manually or by any other approved method. (b) Primer coat shall consist of one coat of chlorinated rubber based zinc phosphate primer having minimum DFT of 50 microns. (c) Intermediate coat (or under coat) shall consist of one coat of chlorinated rubber based paint pigmented with Titanium dioxide with minimum DFT of 50 microns. (d) Top coat shall consist of one coat of chlorinated rubber paint of approved shade and colour with glossy finish and DFT of 50 microns. Total DFT of paint system shall not be less than 150 microns. ii) For Outdoor vessel, tanks, piping, valves & other equipments: (a) Surface preparation shall be blast cleared using non-siliceous abrasive after usual wire brushing, which shall conform to Sa 2-1/2 Swiss Standard. (b) Primer coat shall consist of one coat of epoxy resin based zinc phosphate primer having minimum DFT of 100 microns. (c) Intermediate coat (or under coat) shall consist of epoxy resin based paint pigmented with Titanium dioxide with minimum DFT of 100 microns. (d) Top coat shall consist of one coat of epoxy paint suitable pigmented of approved shade and colour with glossy finish and DFT of 75 microns. Additionally finishing coat of polyurethane of minimum DFT of 25 microns shall be provided. The paint may be applied in one coat, in case high built paint is used, otherwise two coats shall be applied. Total DFT shall not be less than 300 microns.		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO. CS-9585-001-2 Page 227 of 606	SUB-SECTION - A-12 SURFACE PREPARATION & PAINTING Page 3 of 9

1.06.11 Primer/Painting Schedule

Sl. No	Description		Surface Preparation	Primer Coat			Intermediate Coat			Finish Coats			Total Min. Painti ng DFT (Micr ons)	Colour Shade
				Type of Primer	No. of Coats	Min. DFT / coat (Microns)	Type of coating	No. Coats	Min. DFT/ Coat (Microns)	Type of coating	No. Coats	Min. DFT/ Coat (Microns)		
A) Power Cycle Piping														
1.	All insulated Pippings, fittings/ components, Pipe clamps, Vessels/Tanks, Equipments etc.		SP3/SP4	PS9*	1	20	-	-	-	PS9*	1	20	40	As per NTPC Colour shade/ coding scheme
2.	All un-insulated Pippings, fittings/ components, Pipe clamps, Vessels/Tanks, Equipments etc.	Design temperature < or equal to 60°C	SP3/SP4	PS 5	2	25	-	-	-	PS 4	3 \$	35 \$	155 \$	
		Design temperature above 60°C- 200°C	SP3/SP4	PS 9*	1	20	-	-	-	PS9*	1	20	40	
		Design temperature > 200°C	SP3/SP4	PS9*	1	20	-	-	-	PS9*	1	20	40	
3	Constant Load Hanger (CLH) and Variable Load Hanger (VLH)		SP4*	PS19	1	40	-	-	-	PS17	1	30	70	

EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)	BID DOC. NO. CS-9585-001-2	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-B	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	SUB-SECTION -A-12 Surface Preparation & Painting	Page 4 of 9
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4	Piping hangers/ supports (other than (3) above. (un-insulated)		SP4 (SP6 - for cleaning of weld joints after erection,)	PS 5	1	40	PS 4	1	40	PS 17	1	40	120
	Valves												
5.	Cast/Forge d	Design temperature < or equal to 60 degC	SP1/SP2/S P3	PS4/P S9	1	40	Polya mide Epoxy	1	100	PS17	1	40	180
		Design temperature above 60 degC and up to 200 degC	SP1/SP2/S P3	PS 9*	1	20	-	-	-	PS9*	1	20	40
		Design temperature above 200 degC	SP1/SP2/S P3	PS9*	1	20	-	-	-	PS9*	1	20	40
6.	All auxiliary Structural Steel components for pipe supports	Outside TG building and in SG envelope	SP4*	Inorga nic Ethyl Zinc Silicat e	1	75	PS18	1	75	a))Epoxy coat b)Final coat of paint PS17	2 1	35 30	250

		Within building	TG	SP4*	-do-	1	35	PS18	1	35	a)Epoxy coat b)Final coat of paint PS17	2 1	25 30	150	
7.	Weld Edges			SP6 (Hand cleaning by wire brushing)	PS13 (Weld able primer)	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	
1. \$ The first 2 finished coats (total min. DFT of 70 microns) shall be done at shop and the 3rd finish coat (min. DFT 35 Microns) shall be applied at site. 2. For valves below 65NB and temperature upto and including 540 DegC, Parkerizing/zinc phosphate corrosion resistant coating as per ASTM F1137 is also acceptable in lieu of Aluminum paint. 3. For corrosion protection of threaded hanger rods and variable spring cages, electro galvanizing in full compliance to minimum Corrosion category C3 as per EN ISO12944 is also acceptable. 4. For spring cages, 2 coats of 30 µm (min) zinc-rich epoxy resin primer with zinc content > 80 weight% in dry film followed by 2 coats of 30 µm (min) top coat of Acrylic resin Co-polymerisate with a total combined minimum DFT of 120µm is also acceptable in lieu of above specified paint scheme. 5. For corrosion protection for all inner parts of the hangers shall be at least in full compliance to Corrosion category C3 as per EN ISO12944.															
B) Steam Generator & Auxiliaries:															
1	All surfaces with temperature 95°C or less and which are insulated	SP3/SP4	PS 5	2	30	-	-	-	PS 4	2	\$	20	\$	100	\$
2	All surfaces with temperature above 95°C and which are insulated	SP3/SP4	PS9*	1	20	-	-	-	PS9*	1		20		40	

Note: 1) SG membrane walls and other Flue gas swept pressure part surfaces shall be applied with appropriate primer for protection of surfaces during transit, storage and erection.

2) For valves below 65NB and temperature upto & including 545 Deg.C, Parkerizing/zinc phosphate corrosion resistant coating as per ASTM F1137 is also acceptable in lieu of Aluminum paint.

C) LOW PRESSURE PIPING

1	All Pipes, fittings / components, valves, Equipments etc.	SP3/SP5	PS3/ PS5	2	25	PS 4	1	30	PS 4	2	35	150	As per NTPC Colour shade/ coding scheme
2	Stainless steel surface, Galvanized steel surface and gun metal surface.	No Painting											
3	On the internal surface for pipes 1000 Nb and above	A coat of primer followed by hot coal-tar enamel or coal tar epoxy painting (cold) shall be applied.											

D) Fire Detection & Protection System, Compressed air system, Hydrogen generation plant and Air-conditioning & Ventilation System

For Fire Detection & Protection System, Surface preparation and painting of Fire Water Storage Tanks, all Steel Surfaces (external) exposed to atmosphere (outdoor & indoor installation), Deluge Valves, Alarm Valves, Foam monitors, Water monitors, Foam Proportioning equipments, Foam makers, etc. should be as per the Part-B, Sub Section-A-18, Fire Detection & Protection System

For Air Conditioning System, Surface preparation and painting of all the steel surfaces (external) exposed to atmosphere (outdoor & indoor installation), centrifugal fans – Casing etc. should be as per the Part-B, Sub Section-A-17, Air Conditioning System.

For Ventilation System, Surface preparation and painting of all the steel surfaces (external) exposed to atmosphere (outdoor & indoor installation), centrifugal fans – Casing etc. should be as per the Part-B, Sub Section-A-30, Ventilation System.

For compressed air system, Surface preparation and painting of all the steel surfaces should be as per the Part-B, Sub Section-A-16 compressed air system.

For hydrogen generation plant, Surface preparation and painting should be as per the Part-B, Sub-Section-A-19 hydrogen generation plant.

E) ESP

1	All surfaces with surface temperature 95°C or less (with insulation)	SP3/SP4	PS3/ PS5	1	25	-	-	-	PS 4	1	30	55
2	All surfaces with surface temperature above 95°C (with or without insulation)	SP3/SP4	PS5	2	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	60

General Notes (Applicable for all above points A to E)

- i) Painting specification for all surfaces with surface temperature 95°C or less (un-insulated) that are not covered above shall be same as that given in Civil Sub-section, Part-B, Section-VI for corrosion protection of steel structures.

EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)	BID DOC. NO. CS-9585-001-2	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-B	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	SUB-SECTION -A-12 Surface Preparation & Painting	Page 8 of 9
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- ii) Painting specification for inside surfaces (such as inner surfaces of ducts/ tanks/ mills/ dampers/ ESP etc.) that are not covered specifically in above clauses, shall be provided with 2 coats of suitable primer i.e. PS5/ PS9 (Total DFT 60/40 micron) based on the temperature.

F) FGD System

- (i) Surface preparation shall be blast cleaned conforming to Sa 2-1/2 Swiss Standard.
- (ii) Primer coat shall consist of epoxy resin based zinc phosphate primer having minimum DFT of 100 microns.
- (iii) Intermediate coat (or under coat) shall consist of epoxy resin based paint pigmented with Titanium dioxide with minimum DFT of 100 microns.
- (iv) Top coat shall consist of one coat of epoxy paint suitable pigmented of approved shade and colour with glossy finish and DFT of 75 microns. Additionally finishing coat of polyurethane of minimum DFT of 25 microns shall be provided.

EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)	BID DOC. NO. CS-9585-001-2	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-B	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	SUB-SECTION -A-12 Surface Preparation & Painting	Page 9 of 9
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THERMAL INSULATION

**EPC PACKAGE FOR
PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION
PHASE –I (3X 800MW)**

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
SECTION-VI
BID DOC. NO.: CS:9585-001-2**

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
1.00.0	THERMAL INSULATION			
	a)	For all Piping/ SG/TG systems and the equipment with surface operating temperature of 60 deg.C and above, thermal insulation shall be applied for heat conservation and/or personnel protection such that the temperature of protective cladding shall not exceed 60 deg.C. Insulation thickness shall be calculated based on the following design data & methodology:		
		Design ambient temperature	40 Deg.C for inside and 45 Deg.C for outside the Main plant building.	
		Maximum cladding temperature	60 Deg.C	
		Wind speed	0.5m/sec. for inside and 0.25m/sec for outside the Main plant building	
		Emissivity of cladding	0.2	
		Pipe/Equipment wall temp.	Maximum operating temperature.	
		Thickness calculation	As per ASTM C-680 (Latest edition) or equivalent	
		Thermal insulation shall also be provided for piping systems where it is expected that occasional rise in fluid temperature during operation exceeds 60 deg.C,		
		Upstream of all drain lines and the lines connected to steam traps, shall be insulated up to and including isolating valve for heat conservation. Rest of such lines drain lines and other lines such as safety valve discharges, vents, etc. shall be insulated for personnel protection.		
b)	Insulating materials should conform to the following requirements:			
i)	The minimum insulation thickness, however, shall not be less than 75 mm for Steam Generator surfaces and 25 mm for other surfaces. Also refer as specified at clause no 1.00.00 b (ii) of this chapter. Material and application of insulation material, protective cladding, wire mesh etc. shall also be conforming to latest edition of following Codes: IS: 8183, IS: 3677, IS: 3144, IS: 14164, IS: 280, ASTM-B 209.			
	Physical requirements — Following shall be met by testing as per relevant clauses of IS:3144.			
	a) Shot content	5% by weight (maxm.), size of any shot not to exceed 5 mm in diameter		
	b) Bulk density	To comply with Table 2.01.00 below.		
	c) Weight gain by moisture absorption	2% (maxm.)		
	d) Sulphur Content	Not exceeding 0.6%		
	e) Alkalinity pH	Between 7 to 10		
	f) Settlement	Not exceeding 1% due to vibrations, when tested as per Clause 22.2 of IS:3144 Not exceeding 3% for resistance due to jolting, when tested as per Clause 22.3 of IS:3144		
	g) Handability	Fully handable, without any lump formation and disintegration of material		
	h) Loss of weight after combustibility test	Not exceeding 5% by weight		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION -A-13 THERMAL INSULATION	Page 1 of 8

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	In addition to requirements of as specified above, the Mineral wool shall: (a) Pass standard combustibility test both immediately after application and after subjected to maximum operating temperature for not less than 100 hrs. (b) Not suffer permanent deterioration as a result of contact with moisture due to condensation and shall be free from objectionable odor. (c) Not cause corrosion of the surface being insulated or of cladding on it under normal site conditions. (d) Not suffer any quality deterioration under specified service conditions (both cold/hot face temp.) of use. (e) Not contain asbestos in finishing materials of insulation in any form			
(ii)	Insulation mattress/section shall be supplied in thickness of 25, 40, 50 and 75 mm. Insulation of higher thickness shall be made up in multiple layers using mattress/slabs of thickness specified above. However, if the required thickness is such that by using above mattress/slabs the calculated thickness is not achieved, the mattress/slabs in increment of 5 mm shall be acceptable for outer layers. The min. thickness however, shall not be less than 25 mm and number of layers shall be minimum and innermost layer shall be thickest.			
c)	INSULATION (STEAM TURBINE AND BFP) (a) Bidder shall provide insulation & cladding for all equipment & piping with surface temp. more than 60°C. (b) Bidder to ensure temp. of Cold face of finished insulation not greater than 60°C with ambient temp. of 40°C. (c) The HP cylinder, IP cylinder, steam chest and interconnection piping, crossover / cross-around piping, such parts of LP cylinder as considered necessary, and all associated piping and valves shall be efficiently insulated with inner thermal insulating materials. The insulated portion of the steam turbines shall be covered with fabricated steel cover, provided with suitable anti-drumming and sound pressure attenuating material inside. The insulation and steel covering should be so designed and erected as to provide easy accessibility to parts requiring frequent inspection. (d) The thermal insulation for the turbine casing shall preferably be insulated by preformed ceramic mattress blankets conforming to IS15402 or equivalent. These mattresses are fixed over the casing and held in position by metallic washers fastened to the MS rod welded to the casing. To meet the thickness requirements, multiple layers of mattresses may be applied. Alternatively, bidder may apply turbine insulation as per their standard practice i.e. sprayed insulation produced by projecting specially prepared mineral wool along with a fine liquid spray. This should be covered with prefabricated 'blanket' type insulation. The bidder may apply complete spray type or complete blanket type or combination of both of above as per their standard practice. These blankets shall consist of high temperature felted			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION -A-13 THERMAL INSULATION	Page 2 of 8

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC
	mineral insulation fully enclosed in wire inserted asbestos free cloth for temperature exposure to 445°C to 595°C. A single layer of blanket shall not be more than 75 mm thick. Voids around the blankets should be avoided. However, unavoidable voids shall be filled with loose mineral wool. In this option, bidder has to necessarily provide blanket type insulation at parting plane and any other flanges. (e) Nuts and other exposed portions of the casing and valve flanges shall be suitably insulated for minimum heat loss. (f) Suitable stainless steel lugs shall be tack welded on turbine casing to support the insulation. In places where welding is not permitted, suitable alternative arrangement shall be provided by the Contractor. The design of the support shall be so as to involve minimum number of lugs. (g) The thermal insulation designed, furnished and installed by the Contractor shall be such that the following items of performance shall be guaranteed, and the specific design and application features adopted shall be so as not to exceed the stipulated limits in temperature differentials. The Employer shall have the option to have any random check of specimen as per his choice, to establish conformity to guaranteed particulars: (1) The difference in temperature between upper and lower metallic parts of HP and IP casings in the zone of governing stage/ steam admission shall not be more the 40°C during cooling of the casing. (2) The difference in metallic temperatures of upper and lower halves of both H.P. and I.P. casings, during normal operating conditions shall not be more than 15°C. (h) Applicable Standards : 1. IS - 15402 Ceramic mattress insulation 2. IS - 9742 Sprayed mineral wool thermal insulation. 3. IS - 5696 Loose mineral wool. 4. IS - 3677 Unbonded rock and slag wool for thermal insulation. 5. IS - 8183 Lightly bonded mineral wool for thermal insulation. 6. IS - 7413, IS - 3144, IS - 9482 (i) The use of asbestos in any form for insulation and elsewhere is not permitted. The insulating material and cladding material shall be as per the tables of material given below:			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-B BID DOC. NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION -A-13 THERMAL INSULATION	Page 3 of 8

2.01.00 Insulation Materials

	Type # 1	Type # 2	Type # 3	Type # 4	Type # 5	Type # 6
Type	Lightly resin Bonded mineral (rock) wool	Lightly resin bonded mineral (rock) wool	Resin bonded mineral (rock) wool preformed pipe section	Resin bonded glass wool preformed pipe section	Calcium silicate preformed block type	Ceramic Fiber
Apparent Density	120-150 Kg/M ³	100 Kg/M ³	140-150 kg/M ³	60-80Kg/M ³	200-250Kg/m ³	128 Kg / m ³
Mtl. Standard	IS:8183	IS:8183	IS:9842	IS:9842	IS:8154	IS : 15402
Applicable Service	Piping system & equipment with operating temp. in range of 400-500 deg.C	Piping system & equipment with operating temp. in range of 60-400 deg.C	Piping system of 350 NB and below with temp. in range of 60 – 500 degC	Piping system of 350 NB and below with operating temp. in range of 60-400 deg.C	Piping system & equipment with operating temp. in range of 400 – 500 degC	Piping system & equipment with operating temp 500 deg. C and above. (except Vent and drain Lines). [See Note: 1& 2 below]
Testing Requirement	As per IS:8183	8183	IS:9842	IS:9842	IS:8154	IS : 15402

Note : (1) For piping systems with operating temperature 500 DegC and above, the first Layer of insulation shall be at least 75mm of Ceramic Fiber insulation followed by subsequent layers of mineral wool/LBM.

Thickness of Ceramic fiber and LBM is to be calculated layer wise considering the first layer of ceramic fiber **insulation followed** by mineral wool/LBM of appropriate thickness to reach cladding surface temperature 60 Deg C or less)

(2) For drains & vent lines with operating temperature 500 Deg C and above either Lightly resin Bonded mineral (rock) wool or ceramic fiber or combination of ceramic fiber & LRBM of suitable thickness as per approved calculation can be provided.

EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)	Bid Doc No.: CS-9585-001-2	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-B	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI PART-B	SUB-SECTION - A-13 THERMAL INSULATION	Page 4 of 8
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2.02.00 Cladding Material & Accessories shall be as specified here under.

S.No.	Item	Basic Specification	Description
1.	Cladding	Aluminum ASTM B-209-1060 temper H14 or IS:737 Gr.19000/H2	Thickness of sheathing (a) 18SWG (1.219mm) for diameter for insulated surface 450 mm and above and for flat surfaces (b) 20 SWG (0.91 mm) for diameter of insulated surface 150 mm and above upto 450 mm. (c) 22 SWG (0.71 mm) for diameter of insulated surface 150 mm and below. (d) 16 SWG ribbed Aluminum for Steam Generator outer casing
2.	Binding & lacing wire	Galvanized Steel wire to IS: 280 for temp. below 400°C and stainless to IS:6528 for temp above 400°C	20 SWG for all insulation interface temperature
3.	Straps & Bands	(i) Aluminum where interface temperature are below 400 degC (ii) Stainless steel where temperatures are above 400 degC	Band shall be 20 mm wide and 0.6 mm thick for securing Aluminum Sheathing anodized aluminum bends shall be used.
4.	Screws	Stainless steel	Self-tapping, cheese headed
5.	Hexagonal wire mesh	(i) Galvanized steel wire to IS: 280 mesh for interface temperature upto 400 degC. (ii) Stainless steel wire for temperature above 400 degC	Wire mesh netting shall be 10 to 13 mm aperture at least 0.56mm diameter wire.

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	एनटीपीसी NTPC					
2.03.00	SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION OF THERMAL INSULATION 1) All vertical pipes shall be provided with the suitable insulation supports to prevent collapsing/crushing of insulation due to its self weight. Support rings shall be provided on all vertical piping with a difference in elevation of 4 meter or above, and there shall not be more than 3 meter straight length between support rings. 2) Where insulation is applied in two or more layers each layer of mattress shall be backed with hexagonal wire mesh. For pipe sections, the sections shall be held in place by binding wires without any wire mesh. 3) The insulation shall be held in place by fastening over with binding wire for insulation surface with diameter unto and including 550 mm and with metal bends for insulation surfaces with diameter over 550 mm. The fastening shall be done at intervals of 250 mm except where specified otherwise. The ends of the binding wires shall be hooked and embedded in the insulation. The straps shall be mechanically stretched and fastened with metallic clamping seals of the same materials as the strap. 4) Weather hoods shall be provided for insulated piping passing through floors/walls. 5) All pipe attachments exposed to weather shall be provided with weather proof. 6) All valves and flanges shall be provided with removable box type of insulation covered with box fabricated from aluminum sheets of thickness same as the connected pipe cladding. The portion of the valve which can not be covered by box type insulation shall be filled by loose insulating material of packing density at least equal to that of the insulating material of adjoining pipe. Expansion joints, metallic or rubber shall not be insulated unless otherwise specifically indicated. 7) All insulation shall be protected by means of an outer covering of aluminum sheathing. All insulation / cladding joints shall be sealed and made effectively weather and waterproof. All flat surfaces shall be given suitable slope to prevent collection of pools of water on the cladding surface. 8) Removable box type cladding for valves and flanges shall be fitted on the connected pipe cladding, with bands. The insulation applied to the equipment shall be reinforced with hexagonal wire mesh. One layer of wire mesh shall be provided on the equipment surface prior to application of insulation All vertical vessels/tanks shall be provided with support rings/ribs with other necessary frame work to take up the weight of the insulation prior to HT. Where vessel/tank outer diameter exceeds 1500 mm, binding wire passing through insulation clips provided both longitudinally and circumferentially at 500 mm centers shall be used 9) Application of insulation on Steam Generator and other flat surfaces and equipments Insulation to various areas shall be applied as under. <table><tr><td>Insulation Area</td><td>Form of Insulation</td></tr><tr><td>(a) SG surfaces, hot air & gas ducts</td><td>Mineral wool block Mineral wool blankets</td></tr></table>	Insulation Area	Form of Insulation	(a) SG surfaces, hot air & gas ducts	Mineral wool block Mineral wool blankets		
Insulation Area	Form of Insulation						
(a) SG surfaces, hot air & gas ducts	Mineral wool block Mineral wool blankets						
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-B Bid Doc No.: CS-9585-001-2	Sub-Section - A-13 THERMAL INSULATION	Page 6 of 8			

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS
	(b) All other surfaces/not enclosed Calcium silicate block or as per (a) above by SG casing I. For the Steam Generator furnace, if provided with skin casing and the super heater, reheater and economizer casings where water cooled walls are involved, a first covering of refractory material shall be applied to the external tube surfaces before the application of any further heat resistant insulating material II. The access doors and inspection doors in the Steam Generator shall be lined with refractory material. The access doors in other portions of the Steam Generator shall be insulated in a similar manner corresponding to any casing, flue-ducts or air, ducts where such openings and access doors occur. III. While applying mineral wool blanket insulation: (a) Provide expended metal or hexagonal wire mesh on both sides for single layer mattress and on first layer in case of multilayer insulation. Subsequent layers of multilayer insulation to have only one side wire netting. (b.) The edges of adjacent blankets to be leased together, by appropriate lacing wire as per as specified at clause no 2.02.00 of this chapter. (b) Any gap between joints between insulation layers shall be filled by loose mineral wool confirming to IS 3677. (c) All insulation to be secured by 1.63 mm diameter wire netting over blankets with ends of wire tightly twisted, and pressed in to insulation surface. (d) Impelling pins shall be placed on centers not exceeding 300 mm. iv) Air & Flue Gas ducts with external stiffeners shall have first layer of insulation between the stiffeners and a second layer of insulation over stiffeners so that stiffeners are also insulated and a level surface is achieved. Other requirements are same as given in as specified at clause no 1.00.00 of this chapter. v) Penthouse Insulation Arrangement: Penthouse vertical wall shall be insulated from outside. Similarly, the upper deck sheet of pent house shall also be insulated from outside only. The flat surface of deck sheet shall be insulated by pourable/castable refractory only. 10) Testing and Guarantee for insulation: 1. All tests, as per the applicable material standards and as specified shall be carried out in accordance with the methods prescribed. Employer shall have the right to witness any or all of the tests conducted by the contractor at the shop or laboratory. 2. The Contractor shall guarantee that if on actual measurement the specified maximum insulation surface temperatures are exceeded, the contractor shall either replace the insulation with a superior material or provide additional insulation thickness at no extra cost. 2.04.00 Refractories 2.04.01 The refractory material shall comply with relevant Indian Standards. The refractory selected shall ensure perfect sealing, and shall have good thermal cycling properties allowing quick startup/shut down of Steam Generators.
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION VI, PART-B Bid Doc No.: CS-9585-001-2 Sub-Section - A-13 THERMAL INSULATION Page 7 of 8

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS
2.04.02	The refractory material shall (a) Have high bulk density and minimum moisture content, (b) Be capable of withstanding service temperature of 1700 degree Celsius. (c) Be resistant to slagging products due to coal, and to impurities of oil like V_2O_5, Fe_2O_3, K_2O_2, Na_2O etc. and to erosion due to fly ash. (d) Be chemically inactive towards alkalis, iron, silica etc. shall pose no health hazard to working personnel, and shall not have any explosive properties. (e) Have sufficient strength to withstand forces generated in Steam Generator, without any rupture or damage.
2.04.03	Application of refractory shall be such that: (a) To ensure perfect sealing, easy maintenance, minimum time for application. (b) To ensure minimum number of joints, all the joints to be filled and tightly packed with loose powder of same material. (c) Selection of Refractory shall consider the applied stress, stress distribution and expansion allowance. (d) Refractories shall have good thermal cycling properties to ensure quick start up and shut down of Steam Generators.

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC
5.21.00	Fuel Oil Handling system	FOR BIDDER INFORMATION		
	The civil works are to be provided for following fuel oil handling system areas as mentioned below:			
	a. Fuel Oil pressurizing pump house. b. Foundation and dyke wall and all associated works for LDO tanks. c. Pedestals and foundations to support the interconnecting piping between LDO tanks to the pressurizing pumps as well as piping from tanker unloading area to the Unloading pump house and further on to the LDO tank and also pedestals from railway unloading trench to unloading pump house d. Tanker unloading platform. e. Fuel Oil Unloading Pump House. f. Oil water separator pit.			
	Fuel Oil Pressurising Pump House			
	Salient Features: This building shall be a single storeyed framed superstructure with RCC columns, structural steel roof truss(with rafter and tie level plan bracings), purlins and roof slab. The roof slab shall comprise 40 thick RCC slab supported on profiled metal deck sheet. Waterproofing on Roof slab shall be done as per architectural specifications. The building shall be completely covered with 230mm thick brick wall with provisions for Doors, windows, rolling shutters. the building shall have separate enclosures for the control room and the switchgear room. All rainwater down comers shall be concealed with brick wall. The minimum floor area of this building shall be as per the equipment layout plan of the bidder/ EPC contractor. Design Concept: The grade of concrete shall be M 25 for all columns, beams, footing and slabs. The building shall be designed as per IS: 456, IS 800, IS 1893, IS 13920 (for ductility detailing) The Fuel Oil Storage Tank foundations shall be either RCC raft or RCC Ring Beam system with compacted infill. The RCC raft /RCC ring beam shall be supported on virgin soil or pile foundation depending on the load bearing capacity of the soil. The tank bottom base plate shall be supported on flexible compacted fill comprising 75mm thk Bitumen aggregate mix on top and compacted sand/ soil fill below, compacted in layers of 200mm to minimum 85% relative density as per IS:2720. The bitumen-aggregate mix shall consist of compact crushed stone, screenings, fine gravel, clean coarse sand(river sand) mixed in hot asphalt (8 to 10 percent by volume) and rolled or compacted. In the GA & detailing of foundation RCC ring wall/ beam it should be ensured that no bearing stress from tank superstructure is transmitted to the concrete surface.The top of flexible compact fill and top of RCC Circular wall shall be atleast 325mm above the surrounding ground surface for effective drainage. The finished tank grade(Top surface of flexible compact fill) shall be crowned from its outer periphery to its centre at a slope of 1 in 100. The Tank foundations shall be inside a RCC dyke wall enclosure. The entire area outside the tank foundations and within the surrounding RCC dyke walls shall be paved with concrete. The thickness of concrete paving shall be minimum 100mm.The single layer reinforcement in paving slab shall be min 10 Tor@200c/c. The area paving RCC slab shall be supported on 230mm thick Rubble soling with the internal voids filled with coarse sand. The height of the RCC dyke wall shall be evaluated based on the depth of Oil spillage for full oil volume of one storage Tank in addition to a free board of 300mm. Structural steel cross over ladder shall be provided (min 2 numbers) for each RCC wall dyke enclosure. Operating platforms wherever required as per functional requirement shall be provided.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS	PAGE 79 OF 340

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	
	The road tanker unloading platform shall be heavy duty RCC paving minimum 250 thk RCC slab resting on elevated compacted ground surface. A minimum slope of 1:250 shall be provided (in one direction) for the slab for Oil-Water Surface run-off to the peripheral drain. Expansion joints shall be provided in chess board fashion. RCC ramp shall be provided for approach of truck The rail tanker unloading platform shall be based on the railway guidelines and statutory rules. Fuel Oil Unloading Pump house shall be a covered building with RCC columns and Structural Steel Roof truss. 250mm thick external brick wall shall be provided with provisions for fire proof door, windows & rolling shutters. The basement RCC slab & RCC wall shall be designed as for uplift and external surcharge load as per the design criteria specified elsewhere. All fuel oil pump foundations shall be designed for both static & dynamic loading. The roof slab shall comprise 40th RCC slab over profiled permanent metal deck sheet (min 0.80mm thick) connected through shear anchor studs specified elsewhere in this specification. The Oil-Water Separator RCC structure (pit) shall be designed as an underground structure. The sizing of the separator shall be based on the total surface run-off from the Fuel Oil Handling area and Hydraulic design for the oil separation. Surcharge load and ground water table up to ground surface shall be considered in addition to other functional loads for structural design of RCC wall for the separator pit. Drainage trenches with proper bed slopes towards the oil-water separator pit shall be provided around the tank foundation. The entire area outside tank foundation shall have slope towards the drain trenches Foundation for trestles and pedestal foundations, for supporting the pipes, shall be provided wherever required, at appropriate spacings. At pipe bends, necessary thrust resisting arrangement shall be provided. The entire fuel Oil Handling area shall be fenced all round with minimum 1.50m high metal fencing with provision for gates at key locations. Seismic design shall be carried out for the Fuel Oil Storage Tank foundation, Fuel Oil Unloading Pump House & the Oil water separator. Architectural Features of Fuel Oil Handling Buildings: Spaces for Pump Rooms, MCC Rooms, Control Rooms, etc shall be provided as per functional requirement. One Toilet shall be provided. External finishing shall be of Premium Acrylic Smooth Paint with Silicone additives over suitable primer of water proof cement.	
5.22.00	O&M Workshop Building The O&M Workshop Building shall be a two bay fully covered building. The two bays shall comprise of workshop bay and office complex bay. The minimum span of workshop bay shall be 25m with RCC columns, structural steel roof truss and 40mm thick RCC roof slab supported on troughed permanently colour coated metal decking sheet and purlins. Roof water proofing shall be applied on roof slab as per details specified elsewhere in this specification. The Gantry girder for the EOT crane in the workshop building shall be structural steel plate girder supported on RCC corbels at column locations. The gantry girder shall be complete with chequered plate walkways (at both sides) and the cage ladder. The adjacent Office Complex bay shall have RCC superstructure. The minimum bay width shall be 6.50m. Architectural Features:	
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS
		PAGE 80 OF 340

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS		
	ix) Walkways of conveyor galleries, DM & PT 0.30 x) Floor of control room of switchyard control building 1.00 xi) Cable and pipe trestles addition, friction loads 0.40 for walkway and in as applicable		
	Notes: a) If erection load is higher than the specified imposed loads on any floor or part thereof, then the erection loads are to be considered for the design. b) Additional load for cable, piping/ducting, shall be considered as applicable. For any other structures, the loads specified for those structures elsewhere in the specification shall be followed. c) Load of 1 Tonne/Sq.m shall be considered on floors of all Switchgear room, Cable Vaults including those for Switchgear and Cables, supply of which is not included in Bidder's scope. Load for cable trays shall be 50kg/m/tray – for 300mm wide tray and 75kg/m/tray – for 600mm wide. d) Load for Indoor (Dry Type) transformer, to be supplied by others and to be installed in LT Switchgear room (Bidder's scope), shall be 8.0 Tonne.		
6.02.03	Equipment, piping and associated loads Equipment loads shall be considered over and above the imposed loads. Equipment loads shall be considered as given by equipment supplier.		
6.02.04	Crane load For crane loads, an impact factor of 25% and lateral crane surge of 10% (of lifted weight + trolley weight) shall be considered in the analysis of frame according to the provisions of IS:875. The longitudinal crane surge shall be 5% of the static wheel load. Longitudinal surge and lateral surge shall not be considered to act simultaneously.		
6.02.05	Seismic load For design of all structures, the site specific seismic spectrum as attached in Annexure-(e) shall be followed.		
6.02.06	Wind load For design of all structures, the wind loads shall be taken as per the site specific wind data specified in Annexure–(d) of this specification.		
6.02.07	Temperature load For temperature loading, the total temperature variation shall be considered as 2/3 of the average maximum annual variation in temperature. The average maximum annual variation in temperature for this purpose shall be taken as the difference between the mean of the daily minimum ambient temperature during the coldest month of the year and mean of daily maximum ambient temperature during the hottest month of the year. The structure shall be designed to withstand stresses due to 50% of the total temperature variation. Suitable expansion joints shall be provided in the longitudinal direction wherever necessary with provision of twin columns. The maximum distance of the expansion joint shall be as per the provisions of IS: 800 and IS: 456 for steel and concrete structures respectively.		
6.02.08	Differential settlement Loads		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS
			PAGE 94 OF 340

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
6.03.33	normal/convenient access to all points in the boiler is blocked or obstructed.			
6.03.34	In design of boiler/ ESP support structures, dynamic piping loads need not be considered acting simultaneously with wind or seismic loads. Increase in permissible stresses shall be allowed in load combinations where dynamic piping loads are considered and shall be as permitted under seismic load conditions.			
6.03.35	Design Criteria for foundations and some other facilities/areas are covered separately in this specification.			
6.03.36	Plinth level of all buildings shall be kept at least 500 mm above the finished grade/formation level.			
6.03.36	Finished floor level of boiler area paving shall be kept about 200 mm lower than the finished floor level of Main Plant buildings.			
6.03.36	Joints/Connections in steel structures:			
6.03.36	Steel structures shall be detailed and connection and joints provided as per the provisions of IS:800, IS:816, IS:9595, IS:1367, and IS:9178 and as per following requirements.			
6.03.36	a) Connection of vertical bracings with connection members and diagonals of truss members shall be designed for full tensile capacity of the bracings unless actual loads are indicated on the drawings.			
6.03.36	b) Size of fillet weld for flange to web connection for built up section shall be as follows:			
6.03.36	i) For box section weld size shall be designed for full shear capacity or actual shear whichever is more. Where fillet weld is not possible, full penetration butt weld shall be provided.			
6.03.36	ii) For built up I section, weld size shall be designed for 80% of full shear capacity or actual shear, (if indicated, in drawings) whichever is more. However, weld size shall not be less than 0.5 times the web thickness. Weld shall be double fillet.			
6.03.36	iii) All welds shall be continuous unless otherwise specifically approved. The minimum size of the fillet weld shall be 6mm.			
6.03.36	c) Shear connections shall be designed for 60% of section strength for rolled sections and 80% of section strength for built up section or rolled section with cover plates. However, if load is more than above, the connection shall be designed for actual load.			
6.03.36	d) Moment connections between beam and column shall be designed for 100% of moment capacity of the beam section.			
6.03.36	e) All butt welds shall be full penetration butt welds.			
6.03.36	f) The connection between top flange and web of crane girder shall be full penetration butt weld. Bottom flange, connection with web can be fillet weld or butt weld as directed by Engineer.			
6.03.36	g) Connection of base plate and associated stiffeners with the columns shall be designed considering the total load transferred through welds. However, minimum weld size (double fillet) shall not be less than 0.6 times the thickness of stiffeners.			
6.03.36	h) Splicing: All work shall be full strength. Field splicing shall be done with web and flange cover plates for full strength. Shop splicing for all sections other than rolled shall be carried out by full penetration butt welds with no cover plates. Splicing for all rolled sections shall be carried out using web and flange cover plate.			
6.03.37	Pipe Pedestals, pipe supports and other structures for Ash handling system:			
6.03.37	a) The design of Pipe Pedestal and pipe supports shall be carried out considering Dead			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS	PAGE 103 OF 340

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	एनटीपीसी NTPC	
	of Indian Railway Bridge rules (latest edition), and Indian Railway Codes of practice (latest edition) with all amendments up .to the date of opening of bids. However, the axle load for analysis and design shall be considered as “DFC loading 32.5 MT axle load”. Coal heap of 1.2m height shall be considered above hopper top for design of coal tray, hopper and supporting elements of track hopper. The analysis, design and detailed drawing for the structure coming below the railway track shall be got approved by the Bidder from the concerned railway authorities before taking up construction. All necessary payment for the above work shall be made by the bidder to the railway authority. b) The crusher and transfer house structures shall be so designed that transverse deflection at places where conveyor galleries meet, should be equal to the respective transverse deflection of conveyor supporting trestles. c) Design of Hopper walls shall be done for both Static & Dynamic flow condition using Walker’s theory d) Minimum size of the angle section to be used as structural members shall be 50 X 50 X 6. Minimum weld size shall be 6 mm. e) The buildings shall conform to local bye - laws, rules and regulations for industrial buildings and also B. I. S. publications, SP 32 and 41. f) Slotted holes shall not be assumed to act as expansion joint for relieving of stresses and suitable bearings shall be provided at the supports. g) Shear force in steel columns shall be transferred to the pedestals / foundations exclusively either through foundation bolts or the shear key arrangement. h) For design of R. C. C. pipes for culverts, latest editions of IS : 458, IS : 783 should be followed. i) Design of masonry walls shall be made as per IS : 1905. j) Minimum reinforcement shall be provided at the top face of the footing, even if, no reinforcement is required as per design.		
6.04.00	Corrosion Protection		
6.04.01	GENERAL (a) All equipments, pipes, etc. shall be painted as per the requirements specified in the relevant section of the specification. (b) All Steel structures shall be provided with painting as given in the specification. Further, painting system shall also meet the requirements of Corrosivity category C3 (durability High) as per ISO 12944. Painting system for steel surfaces embedded in Concrete is given separately. (c) All Paints shall be of high build constitution. (d) All Painting shall be done as per approved Painting scheme of the Vendors / Manufacturers, which shall be submitted by the Bidder and as approved by the Employer. (e) All steel structures shall be designed by following basic design criteria in ISO 12944 Part 3		
6.04.02	PAINTING OF STEEL SURFACES EMBEDDED IN CONCRETE: a) For the portion of Steel surfaces embedded in Concrete, the surface shall be prepared by Manual Cleaning and provided with Primer Coat of Chlorinated Rubber based Zinc Phosphate Primer of Minimum 50 Micron Dry Film Thickness (DFT).		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS
			PAGE 106 OF 340

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
6.04.03	b) All threaded and other surfaces of foundation bolts and its materials, insulation pins, Anchor channels, sleeves, etc. shall be coated with temporary rust preventive fluid and during execution of civil works, the dried film of coating shall be removed using organic solvents. PAINTING OF STEEL SURFACES (OTHER THAN THOSE EMBEDDED IN CONCRETE) d) All steel surfaces shall be provided with two component moisture curing zinc (ethyl) silicate primer coat (having minimum 80% of metallic Zinc content in dry film, solid by volume minimum 60% ±2%) of minimum 70 micron DFT to be applied over blast cleaned surface conforming to Sa 2 ½ finish of ISO 8501-1 with surface profile 40-60 Micron. The primer coat shall be applied in shop immediately after blast cleaning by airless spray technique. Zinc dust quality should be as per ASTM D 520 Type 2 e) Primer coat shall be followed with the application of Intermediate coat of two component polyamide cured epoxy with MIO Content (containing lamellar MIO minimum 30% on pigment, solid by volume minimum 80% ±2%) of minimum 100 micron DFT. This coat shall be applied in shop after an interval of minimum 24 hours (from the application of primer coat) by airless spray technique. f) Intermediate coat shall be followed with the application of finish coat of two-pack aliphatic Isocyanate cured acrylic finish paint (solid by volume minimum 55% ±2%) with Gloss retention (SSPC Paint Spec No 36, ASTM D 4587, D 2244, D 523) of Level 2 (after minimum 1000 hours exposure, Gloss loss less than 30 and colour change less than 2.0 ΔE) and minimum 70 micron DFT. This coat shall be applied shop after an interval of minimum 10 hours and within six (6) months (from the completion of Intermediate coat), Colour and shade of the coat shall be as approved by the Employer. Notes: 1. For Primer, high quality surface preparation is necessary and good amount of moisture is required for proper curing. Below 70 % relative humidity, curing time may go up to 7 days or more. In such a case additional water sprinkling may be ensured for completion of curing. Additionally Inorganic zinc silicate cannot be recoated; even with itself. Typically it should be used when coating bare steel surface for first time. 2. The most frequent problem associated when top coating Primer is bubbling/pinhoing especially with non-weathered zinc silicate coatings. To a great extent, this bubbling of finish paint can be eliminated by applying a mist coat of intermediate/topcoat as the first pass of the product, allow the bubbles to subside and then apply a full coat, as required. 3. In case topcoating of zinc silicate with epoxy/polyurethane coatings, is expected to be delayed, it is advisable to use a suitable tie coat to avoid formation of white rust. However, if white rust forms then clean the surface with high pressure water, dry and apply the subsequent coats as required. 4. Touch up paintings on damaged areas: Surface preparation by manual tools, wire brush/ emery paper etc. Minimum 6 inches peripheral area, adjoining to damaged area to be covered. If metal surface is exposed, it is to be painted with Zinc rich epoxy (70 micron) or suitable primer with existing paint scheme. If primer is intact, intermediate & top coat to be done with specified DFT in scheme.			
	6.04.04	TOUCH-UP PAINTING ON DAMAGED AREAS a) For Coatings damaged up to metal surface Surface preparation shall be carried out by Manual Cleaning. Minimum 6 inches adjoining area with existing Coating shall be roughened by Wire brushing, emery paper rubbing etc., for best adhesion of patch Primer.		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS	PAGE 107 OF 340

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	Over this Primer Coat, Intermediate Coat, Finish Coat and Final Finish Coat shall be applied as covered above by brush with Intermediate Coat applied within maximum seven (7) days of application of touch up Primer. b) For Coatings damaged upto Intermediate Coatings (i.e. where Primer Coat is intact). Damaged area including Minimum 6 inches adjoining area with existing Coating should be roughened by wire brushing, emery paper rubbing etc., for best adhesion of patch Primer without damaging the Primer Coat. Touch-up Primer, Intermediate, Finish and Final Finish Coats shall be applied as specified above for Coatings damaged up to metal surface.			
6.04.05	Painting of welded areas / painting of areas exposed after removal of temporary supports / touch-up painting on damaged areas structures, where inter-connection, welding / modification etc. Has been carried out by the bidder. a) Clean the surface to remove flux spatters and loose rust, loose Coatings in the adjoining areas of Weld seams by wire brush and emery paper. b) Painting procedure to be followed as mentioned above for Touch-up Painting on damaged areas.			
6.04.06	Dry film thickness of each coat shall be checked and measured as per the procedure specified in paint application standard no. 2 by SSPC: The Society for Protective Coating. The thickness as measured shall not be less than the minimum thickness specified for the coat of paint under relevant clauses of technical specification.			
6.04.07	Coating for Mild Steel parts in contact with Water. a) All mild Steel parts coming in contact with water or water vapour shall be hot dip galvanised. The Minimum Coating of Zinc shall be 610 Gms / Sq. M. for galvanised Structures and shall comply with IS: 4759 and other relevant Codes. Galvanising shall be checked and tested in accordance with IS: 2629. b) The galvanising shall be followed by the application of an etching Primer and dipping in black bitumen in accordance with BS: 3416, unless otherwise specified.			
6.04.08	Gratings All gratings shall be blast cleaned to Sa 2 ½ finish as per ISO 8501-1 and shall be hot dip galvanised at the rate of 610 Gms / Sq. M.			
6.04.09	Hand Railings and Ladders All Mild steel handrails and ladders shall be galvanised at the rate of 610 Gms / Sq. as per IS: 4736. However, Stainless steel handrails shall be provided as specified in General Architectural Specification clause 9.0.0.			
6.04.10	Sea Worthiness All Steel Sections and fabricated Structures, which are required to be transported on sea, shall be provided with anti corrosive Paint before shipment to take care of sea worthiness.			
6.04.11	All structural steel members in switchyard (excluding fencing and gate) shall be hot dip galvanised as specified elsewhere.			
6.04.12	For reinforced concrete work. i) The protection for concrete sub-structure shall be provided based on aggressiveness of the soil, chemical analysis of soil/sub-soil water and presence of harmful chemicals/salts. ii) The protection to super structure shall depend on exposure condition and degree of atmospheric corrosion. This shall require use of dense and durable concrete, control of water cement ratio,			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2		SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS
PAGE 108 OF 340				

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
7.00.00 7.01.00 				

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
8.6.0	R.C.C. foundations for the post and stays shall be provided based on the prevailing soil conditions. All posts of fencing shall be painted with chlorinated rubber paint over a suitable primer. Toe walls either of brick masonry with bricks of minimum 50 kg./sq.cm. crushing strength or of hollow concrete block masonry shall be provided between the fence posts all along the run of the fence with suitable foundation. Toe wall shall be minimum 200mm above the formation level with 50mm thick P.C.C. coping (1:2:4) and shall extend minimum 300mm below the formation level. Toe wall shall be plastered with cement sand mortar (1:6) on both sides and shall be painted with two coats of textured cement point (Sandtax Matt or equivalent) of approved colour and shade. Toe wall shall be provided with weep holes at appropriate spacings. Gate along fencing All gates shall be of structural steel of minimum 3.75 metres width for single lane access road and 8.00 m width for double lane access roads. The height of gate shall be same as that of the fence unless noted otherwise. Each gate shall have provision for wicket gate of size 1.0 m x 2.1 m. The gate frame and post shall be fabricated from medium class MS pipe of nominal diameter not less than 75 mm. The panel plate shall be of minimum thickness 2.5 mm conforming to IS:513. The gate shall be complete with fabricated hinges, MS aldrops with locking arrangement, tempered steel pivot, guide track of MS tee, bronze aluminium ball bearing arrangement, castor wheel, etc.			
	Grating All gratings shall be electroforged types. Minimum thickness of the grating shall be 40 mm for indoor installation and 32 mm for outdoor installation. The opening size shall not be more than 30mmx100mm. The minimum thickness of the main bearing bar shall be 5 mm or as per design requirement whichever is higher. All gratings shall be hot dip galvanised at the rate of 610 g. per sq.m. after surface preparation by means of shot blasting.			
	8.7.0	Fabrication The fabrication shall be done as per fabrication drawing which would clearly indicate various details of joints to be welded, type of weld, length and size of weld. All steel structures shall be fabricated in factory, transported and erected at site. All factory fabricated structures shall have bolted field connections. Bunker/Hopper segments shall be fabricated in factory, transported and assembled at site. The factory referred above shall be in operation for the last two (2) years from the date of techno-commercial bid opening. The factory shall have the following facilities: a) Multi-Axis Drilling Machine(Computer Numeric Controlled) b) Quality Set-up for carrying out necessary Non-Destructive Tests like Dye-Penetration Tests, Ultrasonic Tests, Radiographic Tests etc. c) Heat Treatment facilities d) Area for Pre-Assembly bed		
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS	PAGE 128 OF 340

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	Welding a) Welding of Structural steel shall be done by an electric arc process and shall conform generally to relevant acceptable standards viz. IS:816, IS:9595, IS:814, IS:2014, IS:4354 and Indian Standard Hand Book for metal arc welding, and other standards, codes of practice internationally accepted. For welding of any particular type of joint, Bidder shall give appropriate tests as described in any of the Indian Standards - IS: 817, IS: 7307 and international standards as relevant. b) Submerged arc-welding shall be used for welding longitudinal fillet welds (connecting flange with web) and longitudinal / transverse butt joints for fabrication of columns, framing beams and crane girders and all other built-up members, unless manual arc welding is specifically approved by the Engineer. Necessary jigs and fixtures and rotation of structures shall be so arranged that vertically down-hand position of welding becomes possible. 'Open-Arc-Welding' process employing coated electrodes shall be employed for fabrication of other welded connections and field welding. c) Wherever welding is done for assembling the components of structures, the job shall so positioned that downhand welding is possible. d) Any structural joint shall be welded only by those welders who are qualified for all welding procedures and positions in such type of joint that is welded. e) All records for entire welding operations such as welders identification marks, the joints welded by the each welder, the welding procedures adopted, welding machine employed, pre and post heating done and any non destructive test done and stress relieving /heat treatment performed on such joints shall be accessible to the Engineer for scrutiny. f) In a fabrication of plated columns/beams and built up members all shop splices in each component part shall be done before such component part is welded to other parts of the member. Wherever weld reinforcement interferes with proper fitting between components to be assembled by welding, these welds shall be ground flush prior to assembly. g) The members to be jointed by fillet welding shall be brought and held as close together as possible and in no event shall be separated locally by more than 3mm. If the local separation is 1.5mm or greater, the fillet weld size shall be increased by the amount of separation. Edge preparation for welding as per weld joint detail shall be prepared either by machines or by automatic gas cutting. All edges cut by flame shall be ground before they are welded. Electrodes a) The electrodes used for welding shall be of suitable type and size depending upon specification of the parent materials, the method of welding, the position of welding and quality of welds desired e.g. normal penetration welds or deep penetration welds. However, only low Hydrogen electrodes shall be used for plate thickness above 20 mm. b) All low hydrogen electrodes shall be baked and stored before use as per manufacturer recommendation. The electrodes shall be rebaked at 2500C - 3000 C for one hour and later on cooled in the same oven to 1000C. It shall be transferred to an holding oven maintained at 600C - 700C. The electrodes shall be drawn from this oven for use.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS	PAGE 129 OF 340

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC										
	c) Where coated electrodes are used they shall meet the requirements of IS:814 and relevant ASME-Sec. Covering shall be heavy to withstand normal conditions of handling and storage. d) Only those electrodes which give radiographic quality welds shall be used for welds which are subjected to radiographic testing e) Where bare electrodes are used, these shall correspond to specification of the parent material. The type of flux-wire combination for submerged arc welding shall conform to the requirements of F-60 Class of AWSA-5-17-69 and IS:3613. The electrodes shall be stored properly and the flux shall be baked before use in an oven in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements as stipulated. f) 308L and 309L electrodes / fillers shall be used for welding of stainless steel to stainless steel and stainless steel to mild steel respectively. g) Specific approval of the Engineer shall be taken by Bidder for the various electrodes proposed to be used on the work before any welding is started. Preheating inter-pass temperature and post weld heat treatment. a) Mild steel plates conforming to IS:2062 and thicker than 20mm, may require preheating of the parent plate prior to welding as mentioned in Table-I. However, higher preheat and interpass temperatures required due to joint restraint etc. and will be followed as per approved welding procedure. In welding materials of unequal thickness, the thicker part shall be taken for this purpose. c) Base metal shall be preheated, notwithstanding provisions of IS:9595, to the temperature given in Table-1 prior to welding or tack welding. Preheating shall bring the surface of the base metal to the specified preheat temperature and this temperature shall be maintained as minimum temperature while welding is in progress. TABLE – 1 MINIMUM PREHEAT and INTER PASS TEMPERATURE FOR WELDING <table><tr><th>Thickness of thicker part at point of Welding</th><th>Welding using Low hydrogen electrodes or Submerged arc welding</th></tr><tr><td>Upto and including 20mm</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td>Over 20mm and upto and including 40m</td><td>20 °C</td></tr><tr><td>Over 40mm and upto and including 63mm</td><td>66 °C</td></tr><tr><td>Over 63mm</td><td>110 °C</td></tr></table> c) Preheating may be applied by external flame which is non-carbonising like LPG, by electric resistance or electric induction process such that uniform heating of the surface extending upto a distance of four times the thickness of the plate on either side of the welding joint is obtained.				Thickness of thicker part at point of Welding	Welding using Low hydrogen electrodes or Submerged arc welding	Upto and including 20mm	None	Over 20mm and upto and including 40m	20 °C	Over 40mm and upto and including 63mm	66 °C	Over 63mm	110 °C
Thickness of thicker part at point of Welding	Welding using Low hydrogen electrodes or Submerged arc welding													
Upto and including 20mm	None													
Over 20mm and upto and including 40m	20 °C													
Over 40mm and upto and including 63mm	66 °C													
Over 63mm	110 °C													
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS	PAGE 130 OF 340										

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एनटीपीसी NTPC
	d)Thermo-chalk, thermo-couple or other approved methods, shall be used for measuring the plate temperature. e)All butt welds with plates thicker than 50mm and all site butts weld of main framing beam shall require post weld heat treatment as per procedure given in AWS D-1.1. Post heating shall be done upto 600 deg.C and rate of application shall be 200 deg.C per hour. The post heat temperature shall be maintained for 60 minutes per 2.5cm. thickness. For maintaining slow and uniform cooling, asbestos pads shall be used for covering the heated areas. Sequence of Welding a)The sequence of welding shall be carefully chosen to ensure that the components assembled by welding are free from distortion and large residual stresses are not developed. The distortion should be effectively controlled either by a counter effect or by a counter distortion. The direction of welding should be away from the point of restraint and towards the point of maximum freedom. b)Each case shall be carefully studied before finally following a particular sequence of welding. c)Butt weld in flange plates and/or web plates shall be completed before the flanges and webs are welded together. d)The beam and column stiffeners shall preferably be welded to the webs before the web and flanges are assembled unless the web and flanges to the beam or column are assembled by automatic welding process. e)All welds shall be finished full and made with correct number of runs, the weld being kept free from slag and other inclusions, all adhering slag being removed. f)Current shall be appropriate for the type of electrode used. To ensure complete fusion, the weaving procedure should go proper and rate of arc advancement should not be so rapid as to leave the edges unmelted. g)Pudding shall be sufficient to enable the gases to escape from the molten metal before it solidifies. h)Non-uniform heating and cooling should be avoided to ensure that excessive stresses are not locked up resulting ultimately in cracks. i)The ends of butt welds shall have full throat thickness. This shall be obtained on all main butt welds by the use of run off and run on pieces adequately secured on either side of main plates. The width of these pieces shall not be less than the thickness of the thicker part joined. Additional metal remaining after the removal of extension pieces shall be removed by grinding or by other approval means and the ends and surface of the welds shall be smoothly finished. Where the abutting parts are thinner than 20mm the extension pieces may be omitted but the end be welded to provide the ends with the required reinforcement. j)The fusion faces shall be carefully aligned. Angle shrinkage shall be controlled by presetting. Correct gap and alignment shall be maintained during the welding operation. k)All main butt welds shall have complete penetration and back surface of the weld being gouged out clean before first run of the weld is given from the back. However,			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS	PAGE 131 OF 340

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	partial penetration butt weld shall be permitted, when specifically shown in the design drawings. l) Intermittent welds shall be permitted only when shown in the design drawings. m) The welding shrinkage shall be minimised by adopting the correct welding procedure and method. In long and slender member extra length should be provided at the time of fabrication for shrinkage. Testing of Welders All the welders to be employed for the job shall have to qualify the appropriate tests laid down in IS: 817 and IS: 1181 and ASME IX/AWS D1.1. All the necessary arrangements required for the testing of welders are to be provided by the Bidder. Inspection of Welds a) Visual Inspection 100 percent of the welds shall be inspected visually for external defects. Dimensions of welds shall be checked. The lengths and size of weld shall be as per fabrication drawings. It may be slightly oversized but should not be undersized. The profile of weld is affected by the position of the joint but it should be uniform. The welds should have regular height and width of beads. The height and spacing of ripples shall be uniform. The joints in the welds run shall as far as possible be smooth and should not show any humps or craters in the weld surface. Welds shall be free from unfilled craters on the surface, under-cuts, stages on the surface and visible cracks. Such inspection shall be done after cleaning the weld surface with steel wire brushes and chisel to remove the spatter metal, scales, slag, etc., If external defects mentioned above are noticed, there is every possibility of internal defects and further radiographic/ultrasonic examination shall be undertaken. b) Production Test Plate Test plates shall be incorporated on either side of at least one main butt welds of each flange plate and web plate of every main frame columns and crane girder. The weld shall be continuous over the test plate. The test plate extensions of the main plates and shall be fixed so that metal lies in the same direction as that of the main plate. Test plates shall be prepared and tested in accordance with the accepted Standards, in the presence of the Engineer or his authorised representative. Should any of these tests fail, further radiographic examination of the welds shall be done. These tests for test plates and radiographic examination are additional to those contemplated under inspection and testing. c) Non-destructive and special testing Radiographic / ultrasonic or other non-destructive examination shall be carried out. All tests of welds shall be carried out by the Bidder at his own cost. The cordoning of radiation zone, while Radiography testing is going on, shall be done. In case of failure of any of the tests, re-testing of the joints shall also be carried out after rectification is done.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS	PAGE 132 OF 340

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			
	d) Rectification of defective welding work Wherever defects like improper penetration, extensive presence of blow holes, undercuts, cracking, slag inclusion, etc., are noticed by visual inspection/other tests, the welds, in such location shall be removed by gouging process. The joints shall be prepared again by cleaning the burrs and residual matters with wire brushes and grinding, if necessary, and rewelded. The gouging shall as far as possible be done using gouging electrodes. Inspection and Testing a) Fillet Welds i) All fillet welds shall be checked for size and visual defects. ii) Macroetch examination on production test coupons for main fillet weld with minimum one joint per built up beam, column and crane girder, etc. iii) 25% weld length of tension members of crane girder shall be subjected to dye-penetration test. iv) On all other welds, dye-penetration test on 5% of weld length with minimum 300mm at each location shall be carried out. b) Butt Welds i) 100% visual examination. ii) Dye penetration test on all butt welds after back gouging shall be carried out. iii) Mechanical testing of production test coupons - minimum one joint/built up beam, column and crane girder. The engineer may reduce the frequency of the test, after getting consistently satisfactory results of initial 10 tests. iv) 100% radiography test on butt welds of tension flange (bottom flange) of crane girder and bunker supporting girders. All other butt welds shall be subjected to radiography test on 10% of weld length of each welder. c) Dimensional Tolerance and Acceptance Criteria of Welds i) Every first and further every 10th set of identical structure shall be checked for control assembly at shop before erection. ii) All structures, components/members shall be checked for dimensional tolerance during fabrication and erection as per IS:7215 and IS:12843 respectively. iii) Dry film thickness after painting shall be checked by using elchometer. iv) Acceptance criteria of NDTs on welds shall be as per AWS D-1.1 (Dynamically loaded structures - Tension welds). Correction of Defective Welds Correction of defective welds shall be carried out without damaging the parent metal. When a crack in the weld is removed magnetic particles inspection or any other equally positive			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS	PAGE 133 OF 340

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS			एन टी पी सी NTPC
	means shall be used to ensure that the whole of the crack and material up to 25mm beyond each end of the crack has been removed. Painting a) Surface treatment and painting before and after delivery to site shall be in accordance with Clause no. 6.4.0 above. All steel structures shall be designed by following basic design criteria in ISO 12944 Part 3. b) For parts to be bolted, the surfaces in contact shall be provided with ethyl Zinc silicate primer as specified in clause 6.4.3 (a) and shall be free of oil, dirt, loose rust, burrs and other defects, which would prevent proper seating of the parts. For design of friction type bolted joints slip factor for surfaces with ethyl zinc silicate primer as given in IS 4000 shall be considered. c) Surfaces inaccessible after shop assembly shall receive the full-specified protective treatment before assembly. However, interior surfaces of Box-sections, which are effectively sealed from all ends, need not be painted. Bolting The threaded portion of each bolt shall project through the nut by at least one thread. Approved high strength friction grip bolts, preferably the type with indicated load, shall be used where specified and shall be tightened strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the relevant regulations. When connections are made using high strength friction grip bolts the relevant standards shall be observed. Erection of Structures All erection work shall be done with the help of cranes, use of derrick is not envisaged. Erection Marks a) Erection marks in accordance with fabrication drawing shall be clearly painted on the fabricated steelwork. Each piece shall be marked in at least on two places. Each piece shall also have its weight marked thereon. d) The centre lines of all columns, elevations and girder bearings shall be marked on the sections to ensure proper alignment and assembly of the pieces at site. Erection Scheme a) The Erection Scheme for the erection of all major structures shall be furnished. The erectability of the structure shall be checked by the Bidder before commencement of fabrication work to avoid future modification. The erection scheme shall indicate the approximate weight of the structural members, position of lifting hook, crane boom length, crane capacity at different boom length and at different boom inclination, etc., Bidder shall take up the erection work only after he has obtained the approval of the erection scheme from the Engineer. b) The erection scheme shall also give details of the method of handling, transport, hoisting, including false work/staging, temporary, bracing, guying, temporary strengthening, etc., It will also give the complete details of the number and capacity of the various erection equipment that will be used such as cranes, winches, etc.,			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS-9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS	PAGE 134 OF 340	

CLAUSE NO.	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	एनटीपीसी NTPC		
	aggregates reactivity test as per IS 2386 (Pt.VII) and / or repeated temperature cycle test to establish the suitability of the aggregates for the concrete work. The test results, with the final recommendations of the laboratory, as to a suitability of the aggregate, for use in the concrete work for various structures and suggested measures, in case of results are not satisfactory, shall be submitted to the Engineer for his review, in a report form. In case in the report, it is established, that the aggregates contain reactive silica, which would react with alkalis of the cement, the contractor shall change the source of supply of the aggregate or use low alkali cement as per recommendation or take measures as recommended in the report as instructed by Engineer. In case aggregates indicate residual expansion, under repeated temperature cycle test (from 10o Celsius to 65o Celsius and for 60 temperature cycles) the material shall not be used for concreting of TGs', BFPs', Mills', Fans' and other equipment foundations which are likely to be subjected to repeated temperature cycle. The contractor shall use aggregates free from residual expansion under repeated temperatures cycle test.			
10.03.00	Reinforcement Steel Reinforcement steel shall be of high strength deformed TMT steel bars of grade Fe-500 and shall conform to IS:1786. However, minimum elongation shall be 14.5%. Mild steel & medium tensile steel bars and hard drawn steel wire shall conform to grade-1 of IS:432 (Part-1) or grade A of IS:2062. Welded wire fabric shall conform to IS:1566.			
10.04.00	Structural Steel Structural Steel (including embedded Steel) shall be straight, sound, free from twists, cracks, flaw, laminations and all other defects. Structural steel shall comprise of mild steel, medium strength steel and high tensile steel as specified below.			
10.04.01	Mild Steel a) Rolled Sections and plates shall be of grade designation E350, Quality B0 (killed), conforming to IS 2062. Plates beyond 12mm thickness and up to 40mm thickness shall be normalized rolled. Plates beyond 40mm thickness shall be vacuum degassed & furnace normalised and shall also be 100% ultrasonically tested as per ASTM –A578 level B-S2. b) Pipes shall conform to IS: 1161. c) Hollow (square and rectangular) steel sections shall be hot formed conforming to IS: 4923 and shall be of minimum Grade Yst 240. d) Chequered plate shall conform to IS 3502 and shall be minimum 6 mm thick excluding projection. Steel for chequered plate shall conform to grade E250A semi killed of IS: 2062 or equivalent grade conforming to ASTM & BS standards only.			
10.04.02	Medium and High Tensile Steel Rolled Sections and plates shall be of grade designation E350 or higher, Quality B0 (Fully killed), conforming to IS 2062. Plates beyond 12mm thickness and up to 40mm thickness shall be normalized rolled. Plates beyond 40mm thickness shall be vacuum degassed & furnace normalised and shall also be 100% ultrasonically tested as per ASTM –A578 level B-S2.			
EPC PACKAGE FOR PATRATU SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION EXPANSION PHASE-I (3X 800MW)		TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SECTION-VI, PART-B BID DOC NO. CS--9585-001-2	SUB-SECTION-D-01 CIVIL WORKS	PAGE 178 OF 340